How to Grow Jobs By Fareed / Higgs-teria! / Chipotle's Secret

TIME



ONE A DAY

Every day, one U.S. soldier commits suicide. Why the military can't defeat its most insidious enemy

BY MARK THOMPSON & NANCY GIBBS



BBQ SO REAL

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WIPE SAUCE OFF YOUR FACE.



Happiness & simple



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The Other **Military Tragedy**



WHEN TROOPS ARE KILLED in active duty, the military promptly releases a statement with their name, age, hometown and circumstance of death. When ser-

vice members kill themselves, the military simply includes them as a number in a monthly toll of deaths, a spare list without names or ages or hometowns that compares numbers with the previous month's list and those of the months before. It could be the announcement of a new supplier for armored personnel carriers.

The military, and especially the Army, has a suicide problem. Since the start of the war in Afghanistan, more troops have died by their own hand than have been killed in combat there. And even as the war winds down, the numbers are rising-up 18% this year alone. This is a slow-motion tragedy not only for the troops but for all Americans. These are men and women who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the rest of us and are now taking their own lives.

Our cover story, reported and written by Mark Thompson and Nancy Gibbs, follows two officers who died on March 21. Thompson is our Pulitzer Prize-winning military correspondent who also presides over our blog Battleland. Gibbs, of course, is our deputy managing editor and the author of more cover stories than any other writer in TIME history. We shine a light on this issue because a decade at war has strained our military in many ways, but none other with such tragic consequences. You can find our To Get Help box on page 24.

Richard Stengel, MANAGING EDITOR

Here's what we know for sure: Obama's health care reform is constitutional. Congress may not hold states hostage to its every whim. And Chief Justice John Roberts is now in charge



THE CONVERSATION

'He should be ashamed.'

That was property developer, former presidential hopeful and reality-show participant Donald Trump's assessment of Chief Justice John Roberts. Trump made this pronouncement not because of Roberts' ruling on the constitutionality of the Affordable Care Act but because "he made the cover of TIME Magazine," the mogul tweeted. "The liberal media now loves him." While reaction to our July 16 special report, "Roberts Rules," for the most part mirrored readers' political leanings (hat tip to Brett LoGiurato for pointing out on Twitter that Trump has also been on the cover of TIME), some were more judicious about the Justices. As Omegafrontier noted on TIME.com. "Politics should not be their business, hence life term."

Up Next ...

Fashion icon Oscar de la Renta, whose casually elegant designs revolutionized women's clothing-and graced First Ladies from Jacqueline Kennedy to Laura Bush-turns 80 this month. On July 18 TIME.com's Style & Design team marks the occasion with an online gallery spanning de la Renta's five-decade career. Find it on time.com/style,



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Briefing

'No nation can achieve peace, stability and economic growth if half the population is not empowered.'

1. HILLARY CLINTON, calling for more economic opportunity for women in Afghanistan, during a major donors' meeting in Tokyo, where 70 nations pledged \$16 billion for Afghan development over the next four years

'They have demonstrated their patriotism by voting.'

2. MAHMOUD JIBRIL, former Libyan interim Prime Minister, on the people who voted in Libya's first post-Gaddafi democratic elections; the moderate [ibril is projected to win despite expectations of a Muslim Brotherhood victory

'Progress is a choice.'

MARTIN O'MALLEY, Democratic governor of Maryland, defending his state's approach to the economic downturn, which included raising income taxes for top earners to preserve state services and public-education budgets

'I did want to get married while I was still in office. I think it's important that my colleagues interact with a married gay man.'

 BARNEY FRANK, retiring Democratic Congressman from Massachusetts, on marrying his longtime partner Jim Ready

'I have never felt better.'

5. SERENA WILLIAMS, who overcame a series of health scares and hospitalizations in 2011 to win the Wimbledon tournament, her fifth victory there and 14th Grand Slam singles title





62,000

Pennies a man in Milford, Mass., turned in to his bank to make the last payment on his mortgage

5 MILLION

assisted-reproduction technologies since the first test-tube bab 34 years ago

3,600

smugglers by Chinese police in one week



1in4

Ratio of homes in Colorad hat are located in a fire tone, an area at greatest Briefing

LightBox

Step forward

Step for Ward Libyans in the capital, Tripoli, take part in historic elections on July 7, less than a year after a bloody uprising toppled the four-decade-long dictatorship of Muammar Gaddafi

Photograph by Zohra Bensemra—Reuters lightbox.time.com



World





Celebrations mark the historic democratic elections in Libya

Breaking the Islamist Wave

1 | LIBYA Less than a year after an armed rebellion backed by NATO airpower toppled dictator Muammar Gaddafi, Libyans held their first democratic elections on July 7. Turnout was strong, with about 60% of the country's 2.8 million registered voters casting ballots. The Alliance of National Forces (ANF)-a coalition of more than 50 liberal, moderate and secular parties-was projected to win the largest number of posts in the new 200-seat parliament. The results buck a trend seen in other Arab Spring countries-including Egypt and Tunisia-where elections yielded victories for Islamist parties. In Libya, tribal and geographic loyalties played a stronger role than religion in the vote, and the Libvan iteration of the Muslim Brotherhood doesn't possess the same clout as its Islamist counterparts in Egypt and elsewhere. The ANF is led by interim government head and U.S.-educated policy wonk Mahmoud Jibril, a former top Gaddafi aide who defected to the rebels following the start of the uprising against the old regime. Jibril has yet to declare whether he'll assume the country's top post once final election results are confirmed, but the ballot is only the first test for Libya's nascent democracy. The country remains split by feuding militias, while new civic and political institutions need to be built from scratch.

Show Them Who's Boss

2 | EGYPT Just days after taking office, newly elected President Mohamed Morsy continued jockeving with the country's junta in a power struggle that threatens to upend Egypt's uncertain democratic transition. Shortly before the presidential election, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), Egypt's military leaders, had ordered the dissolution of an elected parliament dominated by Morsy's Islamist allies. Morsy shot back soon after winning the presidency, convening parliament for a quick session July 10. But Egypt's highest court-many of whose judges, like the generals, are tied to the old regime-overruled Morsy's move. As the SCAF assumes more executive power, Morsy will have to struggle to assert his democratic mandate.

Midnight Stroll

3 GEORGIA Do you feel safe walking alone at night? Economic prosperity leads to changes that stifle crime, but many women in developed. democratic nations feel much less safe than their male counterparts. This gap-shown in a new Gallup pollindicates that economic growth and liberalization can lead to growing concerns about crime. Authoritarian regimes violate personal rights, but strict state control can help some citizens-especially

women-feel safer.

Percentage of women and men who feel safe:

GEORGIA

909

RWANDA

NEW ZEALAND

ITALY





Timbuktu's Tomb Raiders 4 | MALI Hard-line

Islamists destroyed historic Suff tombs and the gate of a mosque in Timbuktu, an ancient Saharan city that fell to a March. Ansar Dine. a group of extremists with claimed it was following a "divine order" to destroy the tombs of Suff Muslim saints. (Orthodox Muslims consider the to be idolatry.) The March military coup in Mali created a power vacuum in the West African nation that allowed rebel factions to seize much of the country's north. Ansar Dine, at odds with more-secular elements of the insurgency, controls Timbuktu-and its vandalism could deface one of the world's most memorable cities



A Bloody Mess

5 IRUSSIA. A man in the southern Russian region of Krasnodar inspects the damage wreaked on his home by surging floodwaters that reached hadfoung up the building's wall. Floods his region next to the Black Sca—Russia's breadbasket—have claimed at least 172 lives, sparking public anger over the failure of President Undamir Puthis government to prepare for the catastrophe.

ISRAEL

'I do find that in all the beefs you settle, both sides have more in common

RUSSELL SIMMONS, American rap moguli, following resist to ferrordem, where he armounced plans to fusher reconciliation between foractis and following by encouraging shalogue and collaboration

than not.'

Can't Buy Peace

6 AFGHANISTAN Violence surged across the country just as donors pledged \$16 billion in aid to counterbalance the exit of NATO forces in 2014. A spate of suicide attacks, roadside bombings and militant assaults on police stations left dozens dead, including seven American troops. Meanwhile, a gruesome video was released that purported to show the executionstyle shooting of a woman accused of adultery in a village north of Kabul. The Taliban denied it ordered the killing. At the donor conference in Tokyo on July 8, more than 70 nations-led by the U.S., Japan, Germany and the U.K.—committed to development aid over the next four years. In a first, they made a portion of the money conditional on the Afghan government's success in reducing corruption.

15

Nation

Between the Lines

By Mark Halperin

In a race that consistently shows
Barack Obama holding an ever-soslight polling lead over Mitt Romney,
neither man has been able to generate
much momentum ... I Why not?
Strategists on both sides say

there are very few truly undecided voters remaining. and those who might be up for grabs are precisely the sort more likely to spend July sucking down snow cones than reading economicpolicy plans and watching C-SPAN ... Working well for Obama right now: he is outspending Romney on television commercials in the swing states; his fellow Democrats are unified in opposing new tax cuts for the wealthy and highlighting the financial assets Romney once parked in a Swiss bank account and on the Cayman Islands. Obama also boasts a more robust grassroots operation ... Playing to Romney's advantage at the moment: a bulging Excel spreadsheet of more engaged and excited donors; the motivational mojo of the Supreme Court health care decision: the near consensus GOP narrative that when voters go to the polls. Obama will be seen as a failure regarding the economy ... In its typical disciplined fashion. Team Romney has so far kept the search for a running mate leak-free, but the smart money thinks the choice will be unveiled at the beginning of August, a few weeks before the Republican National Convention in Tampa ... > There's Beltway buzz about Condoleezza Rice as a contender, although the selection of a ticketmate who supports abortion rights seems far-fetched to many in the party ... > What does stand out in the no-mercy, no-sentiment business

of big-time politics: Romneyland's universal admiration for vice-presidential prospect Senator Rob Portman of Ohio.



"I Lift My Lamp ... Beside the Golden Gate"

SIGN, stilled programmers. Visa restrictions show long access was too. In the control of the con

This Land Is Dry Land

Nearly half the U.S. now suffers from exceptional to moderate drought—the highest level in the U.S. Drought Monitor's 12-year history. Com and sopbeans reached their lowest crop-quality ratings for the early July marking period since the drought crisis of 1988, according to the Department of Agriculture, and dry conditions are endangering wheat production. Without rain soon, food prices will likely epike.

Widening Drought Conditions



33

Latest count of U.S. House floor votes to repeal or undermine Obamacare since

Since since muary 2011



"After 6 weeks on an antidepressant, I was still struggling with my depression. So I talked to my doctor."

If you've been on an antidepressant for at least 6 weeks and are still struggling with depression, having ABILIFY® (aripiprazole) added to your antidepressant may help with unresolved symptoms as early as 1-2 weeks.*

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat depression in adults as add-on treatment to an antidepressant when an antidepressant alone is not enough.

Important Safety Information

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis (eg, an inability to perform daily activities due to increased memory loss) taking ABILIFY have an increased risk of death or stroke. ABILIFY is not approved for treating these patients.

Antidepressants can increase suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children, teens, and young adults. Serious mental illnesses are themselves associated with an increase in the risk of suicide. When taking ABILIFY call your doctor right away if you have new or worsening depression symptoms, unusual changes in behavior, or thoughts of suicide. Patients and their caregivers should be especially observant within the first few months of treatment or after a change in dose. Approved only for adults 18 and over with depression.

- · Call your doctor if you develop high fever, stiff muscles, confusion, may be signs of a condition called neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), a rare and serious condition that can lead to death
- . If you have diabetes or have risk factors or symptoms of diabetes, your blood sugar should be monitored. High blood sugar has been reported with ABILIFY and medicines like it. In some cases, extremely high blood sugar can lead to coma or death
- · Changes in cholesterol and triglyceride (fat, also called lipids) levels in the blood have been seen in patients taking medicines like
- . You and your doctor should check your weight regularly since weight gain has been reported with medicines like ABILIFY

*Based on 6-week clinical studies comparing ABILIFY + antidepressant versus antidepressant alone

- . If you develop uncontrollable facial or body movements, call your doctor, as these may be signs of tardive dyskinesia (TD). TD may not go away, even if you stop taking ABILIFY. TD may also start after
- . Other risks may include lightheadedness upon standing, decreases in white blood cells (which can be serious), seizures, trouble swallowing, or impairment in judgment or motor skills. Until you know

The common side effects in adults in clinical trials (≥10%) include nausea, vomiting, constipation, headache, dizziness, an inner sense restlessness. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you're taking, since there are some risks for drug interactions. You should avoid

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the additional Important Information about ABILIFY on the adjacent page.

Ask your doctor about the option

Learn about a FREE trial offer at ABILIFYStartingOffer.com or 1-800-865-2208

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ABILIEV® (a Bil i fi) B. ONLY (aripiprazole)

This summary of the Medication Guide contains risk and safety information for patients about ABILIFY. This summary does not include all information about ABILIFY and is not meant to take the place of discussions with your healthcare professional about your treatment. Please read this important information carefully before you start taking ABILIFY and discuss any questions about ABILIFY with your healthcare

What is the most important information I should know about ABILIFY?

Serious side effects may happen when you take ABILIFY, including

· Increased risk of death in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis:

Medicines like ABILIFY can raise the risk of death in elderly confusion and memory loss (dementia). ABILIFY is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related osychosis

· Risk of suicidal thoughts or actions: Antidepressant medicines, depression and other serious mental illnesses, and suicidal thoughts or actions:

Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or actions in some children, teenagers, and young adults within the first few months of treatment. Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Some people may have a particularly high risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions including people who have (or have a family history of) bipolar illness (also called manic-depressive illness) or suicidal thoughts or actions.

How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in myself or a family member?

- · Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings, This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is
- started or when the dose is changed. . Call the healthcare provider right away to report new or sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings,
- . Keep all follow-up visits with the healthcare provider as scheduled. Call the healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

Call a healthcare provider right away if you or your family member has any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

. thoughts about suicide or dvino, attempts to commit suicide, new or worse decression, new or worse arcriety. feeling very agitated or restless, panic attacks, trouble sleeping (insomnia), new or worse irritability, acting aggressive, being angry, or violent, acting on dangerous impulses, an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania), other unusual changes in behavior or mood.

What else do I need to know about antidepressant medicines?

· Never stop an antidepressant medicine without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant medicine suddenly can cause other symptoms.

- · Antidepressants are medicines used to treat depression and other illnesses. It is important to discuss all the risks of treating depression and also the risks of not treating it. Patients and their families or other caregivers should discuss all treatment choices with the healthcare provider not just the use of antideoressants
- · Antidepressant medicines have other side effects. Talk to the healthcare provider about the side effects of the medicine prescribed for you or your family member.
- · Antidepressant medicines can interact with other medicines. Know all of the medicines that you or your family member takes. Keep a list of all medicines to show the healthcare provider. Do not start new medicines without first checking with your healthcare provider.
- · Not all antidepressant medicines prescribed for children are FDA approved for use in children. Talk to your child's healthcare provider for more information.

What is ABILIFY (aripiprazole)? ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat:

· major depressive disorder in adults, as an add-on treatment to an antidepressant medicine when you do not get better with an antidepressant alone.

The symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) include feeling of sadness and emptiness, loss of Interest in activities that you once enjoyed and loss of energy, problems focusing and making decisions, feeling of worthlessness or quilt, changes in sleep or eating patterns, and thoughts of death or suicide.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking ARII IFY?

Before taking ABILIFY, tell your healthcare provider if you have or had:

- · diabetes or high blood sugar in you or your family; your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and also during therapy.
- · seizures (convulsions).
- . low or high blood pressure.
- · heart problems or stroke.
- · pregnancy or plans to become pregnant. It is not known if ABILIFY will harm your unborn baby.
- · breast-feeding or plans to breast-feed. It is not known if ABILIFY will pass into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take ABILIFY or breast-feed. You should not do both . low white blood cell count.
- · phenylketonuria. ABILIFY DISCMELT Orally Disintegrating Tablets contain phenylalanine.
- · any other medical conditions.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines that you take or recently have taken, including prescription medicines, non-prescription medicines, herbal supplements, and vitamins.

ABILIFY and other medicines may affect each other causing possible serious side effects. ABILIFY may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how

Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take ABILIFY with your other medicines. Do not start or stop any medicines while taking ABILIFY without talking to your healthcare provider first. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take ABILIFY?

- . Take ABILIFY exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to
- take it. Do not change the dose or stop taking ABILIFY yourself. . ABILIFY can be taken with or without food
- · ABILIFY tablets should be swallowed whole.
- . If you miss a dose of ABILIFY, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, just skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the regular
- time. Do not take two doses of ABILIFY at the same time. . If you take too much ABILIFY, call your healthcare provider or poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 right away, or oo to the nearest hospital emergency room.

What should I avoid while taking ABILIFY?

- . Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how ABILIFY affects you. ABILIFY may make you drowsy.
- . Do not drink alcohol while taking ABILIFY.
- · Avoid getting over-heated or dehydrated.
- . Do not over-exercise. . In hot weather, stay inside in a cool place if possible
- . Stay out of the sun. Do not wear too much or heavy clothing. · Drink plenty of water

What are the possible side effects of ABILIFY? Serious side effects have been reported with ABILIFY including:

· Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS): Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have some or all of the following symptoms: high fever, stiff muscles, confusion, sweating, changes in pulse, heart rate, and blood pressure. These may be symptoms of a rare and serious condition that can lead to death. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms.

· High blood sugar (hyperglycemia): Increases in blood sugar can happen in some people who take ABILIFY (aripiprazole). Extremely high blood sugar can lead to coma or death. If you have diabetes or risk factors for diabetes (such as being overweight or a family history of diabetes), your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and during therapy

Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms of high blood sugar while taking ABILIFY:

· feel very thirsty, need to urinate more than usual, feel very hungry, feel weak or tired, feel sick to your stomach, feel confused, or your breath smells fruity.

- · Increase in weight Weight gain has been reported in patients taking medicines like ABILIFY, so you and your healthcare provider should check your weight regularly. For children and adolescent patients (6 to 17 years of age) weight gain should be compared against that expected with normal growth.
- . Difficulty swallowing: may lead to aspiration and choking. · Tardive dyskinesia: Call your healthcare provider about any movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts. These may be signs of a serious condition. Tardive dyskinesia may not go away, even if you stop taking ABILIFY. Tardive dyskinesia may also start after you stop taking ABILIFY.
- · Orthostatic hypotension (decreased blood pressure): lightheadedness or fainting when rising too quickly from a sitting or lying position.
- · Low white blood cell count · Seizures (convulsions)

Common side effects with ABILIFY in adults include nausea, inner sense of restlessness/need to move (akathisia). vomiting, anxiety, constipation, insomnia, headache.

These are not all the possible side effects of ABILIFY. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about ABILIFY

- . Store ABILIFY at room temperature, between 59°F to 86°F. Opened bottles of ABILIFY Oral Solution can be used for up to 6 months after opening, but not beyond the expiration date on the bottle. Keep ABILIFY and all medicines out of the reach of children. · Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use ABILIFY
- for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give ABILIFY to other people, even if they have the same condition. It may harm them. . This summary contains the most important information
- about ABILIEY if you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. For more information about ABILIFY visit www.abilify.com. Tablets manufactured by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Tokyo.

101-8535 Japan or Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ 08543 USA Orally Disintegrating Tablets, Oral Solution, and Injection manufactured

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Nation



Just a Regular Guy. In the heartland, Obama tries for small-town charm

By Michael Scherer

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL, IT'S GODD TO BE President and not just because your bus gets to run red lights and has everything you need to launch awar. It's good be cause Americans respond almost instinctively to the importance of the office. "I've been coming here my whole life," said Julia Komierzny, a 19-year old sitting in the Kozy Corners dimer in Oak Harbor, Ohio, on July 5, "But this is the coolest thing that has ever happened—ever,"

She was talking about the fact that Barack Obam was about to walk in, say, "Everybody just pretend like I'm not here," and eat a cheeseburger. Minutes later. Konieczny was wiping her eyes, while her grandmother across the room, who owns the diner, was overcome with emotion. "It hink my grandfather is having a hard time too," she said.

Of course, Obama was there not for the cheeseburger but to make a connection. "Out of touch" is the political attack du jour of the 2012 cycle—a three word epithet for the empathy gap between your rival and the concerns of regular voters. Mitt Romney labels Obama an "out-of-touch liberal" every chance he gets, and

the Obama campaign responds with ads highlighting Romney's old Swiss bank account and secretive Cayman Islands investments. "And he says the President is out of touch?" says Vice President Joe Bilden. Jauphine.

In this free fire zone of mutual disdain, the candidate who can actually get in touch with voters over ice cream or french fries might have an edge. That's why the Obama campaign has been gassing up the big black presidential bus, dubbed Ground Force One, for a packed schedule in the coming weeks of care fully chorcographed "spontaneous" meet and greets at the homes, firuit stands, ice creams shops, pubs and community centers of regular folks who just happen to live in swing states.

Obama kicked off the trip with a two state, two day, ristop tour of rural Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Locals came out of their homes in stifling heat, often without shirts, to raise their iPhones and wave to his motorcade. The President wanted to prove again that he is not naturally the professorial loner he so often appears to be in Washington, With Road trip On a bus tour through Ohio and Pennsylvania, the President sought to show his connection to ordinary voters

Romney vacationing at his New Hampshire lake house, Obama spoke of his childhood vacations, taking Greyhound buses and staying at Howard Johnsons, where he "was excited just to go to the vending machine and get the ice bucket and get the ice."

Patterns developed. When meeting elderly couples, he asked repeatedly for their secret to a long-lasting marriage before delivering his punch line to the men: "Just do whatever she tells you to." When he saw groups of locals sitting together, he called them "troublemakers" and asked what sort of mischief they were getting into. When encountering teenage boys, he almost always inquired what sports they played, and NCAA logos on hats or T-shirts often sparked some trivia about their team. He squeezed the thigh of a baby, offered to play hoops for a vote, wrote "Dream Big Dreams" in a young girl's sketchbook and attempted to buy peaches and cookies for his traveling press corps. "Let me tell you, first of all, I love nurses." Obama said after meeting one at Kozy Corners. "Can I tell you? You look great. This is a good-looking woman."

It's hard to act natural when you are being trailed by eamers crews and Secret Service agents, guns visible beneath their short sleeve shirts. Obama's senior aides to love the prospect of a regular guy contest with Romney, who often struggles to be comfortable in such routine voter interactions. But not everyone was buying what Obama was selling. Raymond Mil lard. a warehouse manager, was nursing a bud Light at Ziggy's bar in Amherst, Ohio, when the President showed up. "I'm a lifelong Democraf," Millard said about his vote." But I don't know."

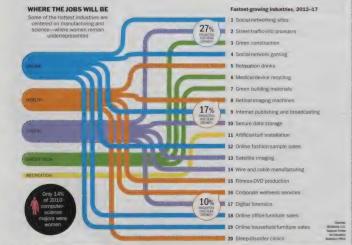
His problem was not the President so much as the state of the country "I'm not disappointed in him particularly, just the way things are," Millard continued. "It seems like there is a lot of fighting, and everybody is for their side." The President, with his own Bud Light in hand, chatted for a while with Millard. But there are millions more voters he won't ever get to meet.

Economy

Not Having It All Why government job cuts are hitting women hard

The U.S. public sector is still bleeding jobs—and that's bad news for women. Since the recovery started in 2009, governments have cut almost 65,000 jobs, according to the most recent Labor Department report. Many of those positions—from teachers to Docal government staff—are disproportionately held by women. The National Women's Law Center calculated that for every 10 women who have landed a private sector job in the recovery, four women in the public sector have lost a job. That's compared with a ratio of 10 to 1 (for men. Meanwhile, women's education and experience are less likely to match openings in growth areas like technology. One bright spot may lie in the ever expanding health care industry, But as U.G. Berkely economist Sylvia Allegretted to asys, "You can't take someone who works in the public sector and turn heritod a nurse overnight."







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Health&Science

Endless Summer. The record heat is a taste of how climate change can play out

By Bryan Walsh

CONSERVATIVE COLUMNIST GEORGE WILL HAS NO patience for those trying to connect the extreme heat of this summer to climate change. "How do we explain this heat? One word: summer." Will said on ABC's This Week on July 8-a day on which the mercury hit 102°F in Washington.

"What is so unusual about this?"

Reasonable people may disagree about Will's climatological bona fides, but what's been going on in the U.S. over the past month-and really, the past year-simply isn't normal. More than 2 million acres have been burned in massive wildfires in much of the West, more than 110 million people were living under extreme-heat advisories at the end of June, and more than two-thirds of the country is experiencing drought. Last month 3,215 daily-high-temperature records were set nationwide—and that's nothing compared with the 15,000 set in March. The 12 months ending in June were the warmest 12 continuous months on record in the U.S. "What we see now is what global warming really looks like." says Michael Oppenheimer, a climate expert and professor at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School. "The heat, the fires, these kinds of environmental disasters.'

This isn't to say that climate change is the sole cause of the extreme heat that's been

suffocating much of the country this summer. Fingerprinting a single extreme-weather event as evidence of global warming-be it a heat wave, major storm, drought or flood-takes years of intensive study, though researchers are beginning to make such connections. The sheer number of factors that influence individual weather events is immense. But we do have a pretty good idea of how climate change will play out in the years to come-if it continues uninterrupted-and it will be a lot like this summer, last spring and last winter. In a report released on July 10, the National Climatic Data Center concluded that the odds that the unusual heat of the past 13 months was random were a minuscule 1 in 1.6 million. Statistically, that's a lock. "The frequency of hot days and hot periods has already increased and will increase further," says Oppenheimer. "What we're seeing fits into the pattern you would expect."

Here's what we should take away from the heat: climate change is real, and it's happening now. We can argue about what causes it, how to handle it and how to balance the costs of that action against the risks of doing nothing, but we need to surrender to the basic science. We're living in an igloo this summer, and the ice is melting all around us. Time to face facts.

Home Test For HIV It's amazing

AIDS

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what a little spit can do. Swab the inside of your mouth and you'll know whether you are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, thanks to for HIV-expected to be available this fall-that doesn't require users to send samples to a lab. Consumers place the swab, attached to a test strip, in a vial of liquid, and

two colored lines appear if the virus is present.

The idea for such a DIY test has been around since 1987, but the FDA hadn't approved one because experts over how users would handle a positive result. Since then, better drug theraples and social acceptance of AIDS have reduced the stigma of the disease. That makes it a home test, which makes It possible for more people to get treated, "There is a lot less controversy and fear," says Mark Harrington of the advocacy organization TAG. "This

test has been a long time coming." -ALICE PARK



Milestones





Andy and Ernie. TV icons who shone in films nobody called them Griffith and Borgnine **By Richard Corliss**

Generations of TV fans know them as Andy Taylor, sheriff of Mayberry, N.C., and Quinton McHale, commander of PT 73. Andy Griffith, who died July 3 at 86 at his home in Roanoke, N.C., and Ernest Borgnine, who died July 8 at 95 in Los Angeles, created TV personas that will rerun forever in a million fans' memories. On The Andy Griffith Show, which ran from 1960 to '68, the star provided a rural sedative for the urban chaos of 20th century America's most tumultuous decade. McHale's Navy (1962 to '66), turned Borgnine, an Oscar-winning dramatic actor, into a TV star on a military sitcom set in the Pacific theater of World War II-which seemed a cooler spot than the big muddy of Vietnam that the U.S. was wading into.

Both actors were the affable straight men to gifted comics (Don Knotts in Mayberry, Tim Conway on McHale's Navy). After their big shows went off the air, both remained TV regulars in series (Griffith's Matlock) or as guest stars on shows from Hollywood Squares to SpongeBob SquarePants (Borgnine). But the small screen didn't hold all their tal ent. Each man's richest, most daring and poignant work was done elsewhere-in movies for Borgnine and in three other media for Griffith. And it all started in 1953.

That's when Griffith landed in the Billboard Top 10 with a comedy monologue called "What It Was, Was Football." In a friendly-rube voice already identifiable as good ol' Andy, he told of wandering into a big cow pasture (a stadium) where a convict (referee) lets two bunchesful of men fight over

a funny-lookin' little pumpkin (the ball). He parlayed his new fame as the Tar Heel Will Rogers into the lead role in No. Time for Sergeants, a success on TV, then in the Broadway and film versions. Having become a star on records and Broadway as a Southern naif who won the world's heart, he boldly deconstructed that character as Lonesome Rhodes in the Elia Kazan-Budd Schulberg film A Face in the Crowd-the folksy TV spellbinder who thinks he can mold his audience into an angry army. That was 1957, a half-century before Glenn Beck

through came as Sergeant "Fatso" Judson, Frank Sinatra's personal sadist in From Here to Eternity. Indeed, he would play a brutal guy for most of his 60-year film career, with hits including The Dirty Dozen and The Wild Bunch, But it was the sad Bronx butcher in Paddy Chayefsky's 1955 Marty that revealed the tough Borgnine's sensitive range. "I got hurt enough," this soft man shouts at his mother when she urges him to go to another Saturday dance from which he'll go home alone, "I don't wanna get hurt no more." On film. that hurt was beautifulan actor's art.

Borgnine's 1953 break-

Marty found happiness. and so did Borgnine: he beat out Sinatra, Spencer Tracy, James Cagney and James Dean as Oscar's Best Actor of 1955.

Dorls Sams, 85. who played in the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League from 1946 to 1953: she set a singleseason home-run record in 1952.

DIFD Jim Drake, 83,

aeronautical engineer who helped design the Tomahawk cruise missile and in his spare time created the Windsurfer sallboard.

REPLACED The 35-year-old

mascot for Chuck E. Cheese's kids' pizza chain, by a hip, gultar-playing rock mouse; the old mascot was a ball-cap-sporting New Jersey mouse.

Ben Davidson, 72.

6 ft. 8 in. (203 cm) defensive end for the Oakland Raiders in the late 1960s; sporting a handlebar mustache, he later became an actor and a TV pitchman

SETTLED The divorce of

and Katle Holmes. less than two wooks after II was filed; initial reports say the couple's daughter Surl will live with Holmes.

Isuzu Yamada, 95.

TomKat. Tom Cruise star of films by some of Japan's greatest directors-notably Akira Kurosawa's Throne of Blood, In which she played a chilling version of Lady Macbeth.

Rana Foroohar



How Barclays Rigged the Machine

The LIBOR scandal highlights the dangers of weak global banking regulation

VER WONDER WHY SURVEYS ABOUT very personal topics (think sex and money) are done anonymously? Of course you don't, because it's obvious that people wouldn't tell the truth if they were identified on the record. That's a key point in understanding the latest scandal to hit the banking industry, which comes, as ever, with much hand-wringing, assorted apologies and a crazy-sounding acronym-this time, LIBOR. That's short for the London interbank offered rate, the interest rate that banks charge one another to borrow money. On June 27, Britain's Barclays bank admitted that it had deliberately understated that rate for years.

LIBOR is a measure of banks' trust in their solvency. And around the time of the financial crisis of 2008, Barclays' rate was rising. If a bank revealed publicly that it could borrow only at elevated rates, it would essentially be admitting that it-and perhaps the financial system as a whole-was vulnerable. So Barclays gamed the system to make the financial picture prettier than it was. The charade was possible because LIBOR is calculated not on the basis of documented lending transactions but on the banks' own estimates, which can be whatever bankers decree. This Kafkaesque system is overseen for bizarre historical reasons by an association of British bankers rather than any government body.

The LIBOR scandal has already claimed barclays' brash American CEO, Bob Diamond, a man infamous fortaking huge bonuses while his company's share price and profit were declining, Diamond resigned, but his head may not be the only not to roll. As many as xo of the world's largest banks are being sued or investigated for manipulating over the course of many years the interest rate to which \$550 trillion worth of derivatives contracts are pegged. Bank of England and former British-government officials accused of colluding with Barclays to stem a financial panic may also be caught up in the mess.

What's surprising is that individual consumers may actually have benefited, at least financially, from the collusion. Not only the central reference point for derivatives markets, LIBOR is also the rate to which all sorts of loans—variable



mortgage rates, student loans, even car payments—may be pegged. To the extent that banks kept LIBOR artificially low, all those other loan rates were marked down too. Unlike the PlMorgan trading fiasco of a few weeks ago, which has resulted in a multibillion oldlar loss, the only apparent red ink so far in the LIBOR scandal is the \$450 million in fines that Barclays will pay to the U.K. and U.S. governments for rigging rates (though pension funds and insurance companies on the Short end of LIBOR pegged financial transactions may have lost alot of money).

Either way, the truth is that LIBOR is a much, much bigger deal than what happened at JPMorgan. Rather than one screwed-up trade that was -whether you like it or not (and I don't) - most likely le gal, it represents a financial system that is still, four years after the crisis began, opaque, insular and dangerously underregulated. "This is a very, very significant event," says Gary Gensler, chairman of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which is one of the regulators investigating the scandal. "LIBOR is the mother of all financial indices, and it's at the heart of the consumerlending markets. There have been winners and losers on both sides of the LIBOR deals, but collectively we all lose if the market isn't perceived to be honest."

As in crises past, some of the most damning seidence is in the hanker' own words." Dude, I owe you big time!" reads once mail from a trader to a Barclays staffer involved in fixing rates. I'm opening a bottle of Bollinger." The rest of the us are opening Champale. One tragic are underappreciated consequence of the LIBOR rigging is that it helped mask the brewing financial crisis. To the extent that we couldn't clearly see from rising LIBOR numbers that banks were losing trust in one an other, we were denied an important

red flag in the run-up to the crisis.

That lack of transparency is one big reason Gensler and others say the first step in fixing the LIBOR problem is to base the rates on actual transactions rather than banks' fuzzy estimates. Another step might be to give the regulators who are trying to rein in the global financial industry a bit of help. There are 690 people on the CFTC's payroll, which may seem like a lot of regulators, but it's just 10% more than the agency's peak in the 1990s, when the futures market was worth a fifth of today's \$40 trillion. And that's not even counting the \$300 trillion swaps market, which the agency didn't have to cope with then. When we look at those numbers, it should come as no surprise that bankers continue to get away with murder.



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Tax and Spend

Lowering corporate taxes and building infrastructure could lead us to recovery

HE MOST TROUBLING ASPECT OF June's job numbers-only 80,000 jobs were created last month-is that they are part of a new normal. Over the past two decades, U.S. economic recoveries have tended to be slow and iobless. In every recession from 1945 to 1990, jobs came back to prerecession levels six months after the economy returned to its prerecession level. But after the recession of the early 1990s, jobs came back 15 months later-though then employment grew vigorously. After the slowdown of the early 2000s, jobs took 39 months to come back. And this time, it may take about 60 monthsfive years!-for employment to return to prerecession levels, according to an analysis by McKinsey.

What happened? Over the past quarter-century, two large forces have swept the world: globalization and the information revolution. They have produced economic growth and innovation that has lifted tens of millions of people out of poverty in countries like China and India. They have helped make American businesses bigger, more global and more productive. They have given us consumer goods and services that were unimaginable at cheap prices. But these forces make it much easier to produce economic growth by using machines or workers in lower-wage countries. Hiring high-wage workers-that is, workers in Western countries-becomes a last resort.

While one can't disagree with the data, there is furious disagreement over every-thing else. On one side are those—mostly liberals—who say the economy is suffering from insufficient demand. That is, people and businesses are not buying things, and the only cure is for the government to

step in, spend money and create demand.

On the other side, conservatives argue that the problem is not weak demand but obstacles on the supply side. Businesses and people would spend, this argument goes, if they were in an environment that encouraged them to do so. That means lowering taxes and reducing regulations.

In general, I accept the notion that a country needs to have a structure of taxes and incentives that reward growth. But what, specifically, would help? U.S. tax



rates are relatively low, compared with what they were in the past or with those of other rich countries. Regulations haven't changed much in the past few years, so that can't explain the current slowdown. The crucial question is, rhetoric aside, What specific changes on the supply side would make a difference?

One of America's best businessmen has an answer. Fred Smith, the founder of Federal Express, argues that the key to job growth is stimulating private spending on capital goods and services. "There is only one statistic that is almost 100% correlated with job creation," he says, "and it is private investment in equipment and

software." But what makes companies spend on equipment and software? More orders from customers or a better climate for business? The two are related. Sometimes businesses will simply create products, which then creates demand. Nobody asked for the iPad. Apple just created it. But most of the time, businesses hire workers once they see that customers are ordering their products again.

Smith argues that businesses could be given many more incentives to invest and create products. "Our tax code favors the financial sector, speculation and leverage at the expense of the capital-intensive or the industrial sector," he says. Smith advocates lowering U.S. corporate tax rates, which are the second

highest in the industrialized world. The corporate tax brings in only 8% of federal tax revenue anyway, Smith points out. He also calls for a "territorial tax system," which would tax only domestic, rather than worldwide, income, bringing U.S. practice in line with most other rich countries'. And Smith supports more incentives for businesses to spend on equipment and software. Right now, because of tax and other policies, Smith notes, "if you have a dollar to invest, you are better off in vesting that dollar someplace other than the United States."

These are all good ideas—and the Obama Administration has acted on

many of them already. (In fact, both Obama and Romney favor reducing the corporate tax rate.)

But if the investment produces jobs, why not also increase government in vestment? President Obama should announce a growth agenda that combines incentives for businesses to spend with policies that also get the government back in the businesses of investing—in bridges, highways, airports and other aspects of the U.S.'s aging infrastructure. If the goal is jobs and growth, if can't hurt to try all the best ideas, no matter where they come from.



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.S. RS ES WAR MPSON AND NANCY GIBE

LESLIE MCCADDON SENSED THAT THE ENEMY HAD RETURNED WHEN SHE OVERHEARD HER HUSBAND ON THE PHONE WITH THEIR 8-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER. "DO ME A FAVOR," HE TOLD THE LITTLE GIRL. "GIVE YOUR MOMMY A HUG AND TELL HER THAT I LOVE HER."

For families who

uniform to suicide

She knew for certain when she got his message a few minutes later. "This is the hardest e-mail I've ever written," Dr. Michael McCaddon wrote, "Please always tell my children how much I love them, and most importantly, never, ever let them find out how I died ... I love you. Mike"

She grabbed a phone, sounded every alarm, but by the time his co-workers found his body hanging in the hospital call room, it was too late.

Leslie knew her husband, an Army doctor, had battled depression for years. For

Rebecca Morrison, the news came more suddenly. The wife of an AH-64 Apache helicopter pilot, she was just beginning to reckon with her husband lan's stress and strain. Rebecca urged Ian to see the flight surgeon, call the Pentagon's crisis hotline. He did-and waited on the line for more than 45 minutes. His final text to his wife: "STILL on hold." Rehecca found him that night in their bedroom. He had shot himself in the neck.

Both Army captains died on March 21, a continent apart. The next day, and the next day, and the next, more soldiers would die by their own hand, one every day on average, about as many as are dying on the battlefield. These are activeduty personnel, still under the military's control and protection. Among all veterans, a suicide occurs every 80 minutes, round the clock.

Have suicides spiked because of the strain of fighting two wars? Morrison flew 70 missions in Iraq over nine months but

hospital in Hawaii who had never been to Iraq or Afghanistan. Do the pride and protocols of a warrior culture keep service members from seeking therapy? In the three days before he died, Morrison went looking for help six times, all in vain. When Leslie McCaddon alerted commanders about her husband's anguish, it was dismissed as the result of a lovers' quarrel; she, not the Army, was the problem.

This is the ultimate asymmetrical war, and the Pentagon is losing. "This issue-suicides-is perhaps the most frustrating challenge that I've come across since becoming Secretary of Defense," Leon Panetta said June 22. The U.S. military seldom meets an enemy it cannot target, cannot crush, cannot put a fence around or drive a tank across. But it has not been able to defeat or contain the epidemic of suicides among its troops, even as the wars wind down and the evidence mounts that the problem has become dire. While veterans account for about 10% of all U.S. adults, they account for 20% of U.S. suicides. Well trained, highly disciplined, bonded to their comrades, soldiers used to be less likely than civilians to kill themselves-but not anymore.

More U.S. military personnel have died by suicide since the war in Afghanistan began than have died fighting there. The rate jumped 80% from 2004 to 2008, and







while it leveled off in 2010 and 2011, it has soared 18% this year. Suicide has passed road accidents as the leading noncombat cause of death among U.S. troops. While it's hard to come by historical data on military suicides—the Army has been keeping suicide statistics only since the early 1080s—there's no denying that the current numbers constitute a crisis.

THE SPECIFIC TRIGGERS FOR SUICIDE ARE unique to each service member. The stresses layered on by war—the frequent deployments, the often brutal choices, the loss of comrades, the family separation—play a role. So do battle in juries, especially traumatic brain injury and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). And the constant presence of pain and death can lessen onc's fear of them. But combat traumalone can't acount for the trend. Nearly a third of the suicides from 2005 to 200 were among trops who had never deployed: 43% had deployed only once. Only 85% had deployed three or four times. Enlisted service members are consecuted to the suicides of the suicides factors of the suicides of the suicides factors and 85 to 24 year-olds more likely than older troops. Two-thirds doi thy gunshot; in 15 haps himself. And 18's almost always him: nearly 95% of cases are male. A majority are married.

No program, outreach or initiative has worked against the surge in Army suicides, and no one knows why nothing works. The Pentagon allocates about \$2 billion—nearly 4% of its \$53 billion annual medical bill—to mental health. That simply isn't

enough money, says Peter Chiarelli, who recently retired as the Army's second in command. And those who seek help are often treated too briefly.

Army officials declined to discuss specificaces. But Kim Ruccocdifferets suicide prevention programs at the nonprofit Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, or TAPS. She knows what Leslie McCad don and Rebcca Morrison have endured, her husband, Marine Major John Ruccco. an AH-1 Cobra helicopter-gunship pilot, hanged himself in 2005. These were highly valued, well-educated officers with families, with futures, with few visible wounds or scars whatever one imagines might ediving the driving the military suicide rate, it defies easy explanation. "I was with them within hours of the deaths." Ruccoc asys of the



Devoted that Mike McCaddon shaved his head when his son was diagnosed with leukemia in 2005, above; below, a 2007 family photo and his daughter's 2009 snapshot of him





Since 2001, 4,486 U.S. troops have died in Iraq... Self-Inflicted Crisis Who commits Military suicides are at suicide in the military? record levels, but the causes are unclear A growing problem ARMY 186 At the current pace, there will be 186 Army suicides this yeartopping the rate in the comparable civilian population ARE ENLISTED 83% of the

hrough June 10. Note: Statistics apply to all Delense personnel for 2010. Sources: U.S. Department of Defense; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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two new Army widows. "I experienced it through their eyes." Their stories, she says, are true. And they are telling them now, they say, because someone has to start asking the right questions.

The Bomb Grunt

MICHAEL MCCADDON WAS AN ANDER BRAT DOOR IN THE MIGHEN PROPERTY OF THE METHOD THE METHOD

to specialize in a field in which a single mistake can cost you and your comrades their lives, it helps to have high standards. "Ever since I was new to the Army, I made it my personal goal to do as well as I can," he recalled. "It thought of it as kind of a representation of my being, my honor, who I was."

2001 2003 2005 2007

The Army trained him to take apart bombs. He and his team were among the first on the scene of the 1995 (Oklahoma City bombing, combing the ruins for any other devices, and he traveled occasionally to help the Secret Service protect then FIRSt Lady Hillary Clinton. He met Leslie in 1994 (Uring a break in her college psychology studies. They started dating, sometimes across continents—he did two tours in Bonsia. During a Stateside break in January 2001, he married Leslie in Rancho Santa Fe Calif. They had three

children in four years, and McCaddon, by then an active-duty officer, moved with his family to Vilseck, Germany, where he helped run an Army dental office.

He was still ambitious-two of Leslie's pregnancies had been difficult, so he decided to apply to the military's medical school and specialize in obstetrics. But then, while he was back in Washington for his interview, came a living nightmare: his oldest son, who was 3, was diagnosed with leukemia. Just before entering med school, McCaddon prepared for his son's chemotherapy by shaving his head in solidarity so the little boy wouldn't feel so strange. McCaddon may not have been a warrior, but he was a fighter, "I became known as a hard-charger," he wrote, "I was given difficult tasks, and moved through the ranks quickly." He pushed people who didn't give 100%; he pushed himself.

WITNESSED

KILLING IN COMBAT

MUNICATED THE INTENT TO DIE TO SOMEONE

HAD A FAILED RELATIONSHIP IN THE PRIOR MONTH

WERE PRESCRIBED





TO IRAO OR AFGHANISTAN

health

Behavioral

TRAHMATIC MAJOR PTSD DEPRESSION SUBSTANCE ABUSE



Compared with 7% of deaths among civilian men ages 17 to 60





Long gray line Ian Morrison graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 2007, top; above, with Rebecca and their horse Ike in January

The Apache Pilot IAN MORRISON WAS BORN AT CAMP LEIEUNE

in North Carolina, son of a Marine. An honor student at Thomas McKean High School in Wilmington, Del., he sang in the chorus, ran cross-country and was a co-captain of the swimming team before heading to West Point. He had a wicked sense of humor and a sweet soul; he met Rebecca on a Christian singles website in 2006 and spent three months charming her over the phone. One night he gave her his credit-card information. "Buy me a ticket, because I'm going to come see you," he told her before flying to Houston. "The minute I picked him up," she recalls, "we later said we both knew it was the real deal." He proposed at West Point when she flew in for his graduation.

Morrison spent the next two years at Fort Rucker in Alabama, learning to fly ter, the Army's most lethal aircraft. He and his roommate, fellow West Pointer Sean McBride, divided their time among training, Walmart, church, Seinfeld and video games, fueled by macaroni and cheese with chopped-up hot dogs. Morrison and Rebecca were married two days after Christmas 2008 near Dallas. The Army assigned him to an aviation unit at Fort Hood, so they bought a three-bedroom house on an acre of land just outside the town of Copperas Cove, Texas. They supported six African children through World Vision and were planning to have some kids of their own. "We had named our kids," Rebecca says.

the two-seat, 165-m.p.h. Apache helicop-

Morrison was surprised when the Army ordered him to Iraq on short notice late in 2010. Like all young Army officers, he saluted and began packing.

Triggers and Traps ONE THEORY OF SUICIDE HOLDS THAT people who feel useful, who feel as if they belong and serve a larger cause, are less likely to kill themselves. That would ex plain why active duty troops historically had lower suicide rates than civilians. But now experts who study the patterns wonder whether prolonged service dur ing wartime may weaken that protec tive function. Service members who have bonded with their units, sharing important duties, can have trouble once they are at a post back home, away from the routines and rituals that arise in a close-knit company. The isolation often increases once troops leave active duty or National Guardsmen and reservists return to their parallel lives. The military frequently cites relationship issues as a predecessor to suicides; that irritates

"hurtful statement," but he didn't apologize for what he said. Many soldiers and family members believe Pittard's attitude is salted throughout the U.S. military.

Just a Lovers' Quarrel

IN AUGUST 2010, LESLIE WENT TO McCaddon's commanding officer at the hospital. She didn't tell Michael. "It was the scariest thing I've ever done," she says. She recalls sitting in the commander's office, haltingly laying out her concerns-McCaddon's history of de pression, his struggle to meet his high standards while doing right by his family. She was hoping that maybe the com mander would order him into counseling just be following orders. She watched the officer, a female colonel, detonate before her eyes. "No one at the medical school told me he had a history of depression, of being suicidal," Leslie recalls her shouting. "I have a right to know this. He's one of my residents. Why didn't anyone tell me?" The commander was furious -- not at Leslie, exactly, but at finding herself not in command of the facts.

The colonel called several colleagues into the room and then summoned Mc Caddon as well. Leslie registered the shock and fear on his face when he saw his wife sitting with his bosses. "I was shaking," she says. "I told him I continued to be concerned that his depression was affecting our family and that I was really concerned for his safety but also for the well-being of our children and myself."

The commander encouraged McCaddon to get help but wouldn't order him to do it. He left the room, livid, and Leslie burst into tears. "Honey, don't worry," Leslie remembers the commander saying. "My first marriage was a wreck too."

Can't you make him get some help? Leslie pleaded again, but the colonel pushed back. McCaddon was doing fine at work, with no signs of a problem. "Leslie. I know this is going to be hard to hear, but this just doesn't sound like an Army issue tome." McCaddon's wife recall sthe colonel saying. "It sounds like a family issue to me." Neils felt her blood of un cold. "No one was going to believe me so low as things were equing fine at work."

McCaddon did try to see an Army psychiatrist, but a month or more could pass without his finding the time. "I'd say. 'He's in the Army." Leslie recalls telling the doctor, "and you make him do everything else, so you should be able to make him go to mental-health counseling." But McCaddon was not about to detour from rounds to lie on the couch. He barely ate while on his shift. "Everybody here is understress," he stormed at Leslie. "I can't just walk out for an hour a week.—I'm not going to leave them when we're already short-staffed."

The marriage was cracking. Back in Massachusetts, Leslie's mother was not well. Leslie and the kids moved home so she could take care of her. She and Michael talked about divorce.

The Waiting Room

EARLY ON MONDAY, MARCH 19, IAN MOREY, SON SHOWED UP AT A FORT HOOD health clinic, where he ask waiting in his uniform, with his aviation badge, for three hours. Finally someone saw him. "I'm sorry you had to wait all this time," Rebects asys he was told. "But we can't see you. We can't prescribe you anything." He had to see the doctor assigned to his unit. When Morrison arrived at the flight surgeon's office, he told Rebecca, the doctor was upset that Morrison hadn't shown up at the regular daily sick call a couple of hoursearlier.

"He told me this guy was so dismissive and rude to him. 'You need to follow procedure. You should have been here hours ago." Rebecca says. 'Ian wanted to tell the doctor he was anxious, depressed and couldn't sleep, but this guy shut him down." Morrison acknowledged only his sleeplessness, leading the doctor to give him to sleeping pills with orders to return the next week. He'd be grounded for the time being.

But that didn't seem to affect his mood. Morrison toasted his wife's success on a big exam that day—she was close to earning her master's in psychology—by

PERCENTAGE OF THE PENTAGON'S \$53 BILLION ANNUAL MEDICAL BILL ALLOCATED TO MENTAL HEALTH cooking a steak dinner and drawing a bubble bath for her that night. "He was dancing around and playing music and celebrating for me," she remembers. "He seemed really hopeful." He took a pill before bed but told Rebecca in the morning that he hadn't slept.

On Tuesday, March 20, Morrison tried to enroll in an Army sleep study but was told he couldn't join for a month. "Well, I'll just keep taking Ambien and then go see the flight surgeon," he told the woman involved with the study. She asked if he felt like hurting himself. "No, ma'am, you don't have to worry about me at all," he said. "I would never do that." That day. Morrison typed an entry in his journal: "These are the things I know that I can't change: whether or not the house sells. the state of the economy, and the world ... these are things that I know to be true: I'm going to be alive tomorrow, I will continue to breathe and get through this, and

God is sovereign over my life."
Rebecca awoke the next morning to find her husband doing yoga. "I'm self-medicating," he told her. She knew what that meant. "You couldn't sleep again, hub?" Rebecca asked.

"No," Morrison said. "I'm going back to the doctor today," Given the lack of success with the medication, she told him that was probably a good idea. She left the house, heading for the elementary school on post where she taught second grade.

A System Overwhelmed

THE ARMY REPORTED IN JANUARY THAT there was no way to tell how well its suicide-prevention programs were working, but it estimated that without such interventions, the number of suicides could have been four times as high. Since 2009, the Pentagon's ranks of mental-health professionals have grown by 35%, nearing 10,000. But there is a national shortage of such personnel, which means the Army is competing with the VA and other services-not to mention the civilian world-to hire the people it needs. The Army has only 80% of the psychiatrists and 88% of the social workers and behavioral-health nurses recommended by the VA. Frequent moves from post to post mean that soldiers change therapists often, if they can find one, and mentalhealth records are not always transferred.

Military mental-health professionals complain that the Army seemed to have put its suicide-prevention efforts on the back burner after Chiarelli, a suicide fighter, left the service in January. "My husband did not want to die." Rebecca says. "Ian tried to get help—six times in all... Think about all the guys who don't even try to get help because of the stigma. Ian was so past the stigma, he didn't care. He just wanted to be healthy."

The Breaking Point

ON MARCH IS, MCCADDON GAVE A MEDical presentation that got rave reviews. Then he called Massachusetts to speak to his children and sent Leslie that last e-mail. He regretted his failures as a husband, as a father. Don't tell the children how I died, he begged her. "Know that I love you and my biggest regret in life will always be failing to cherish that, and instead forsaking it." Leslie read the e-mail in horror, "In the back of my mind, I'm saying to myself, He's at work-he's safe," she recalls. "It never occurred to me that he would do what he did at work." But she immediately dialed the hospital's delivery center. She had just received a suicide note from her husband, she told the doctor who answered, and they needed to find him immediately. The hospital staff

"They've sent people to the roof, the basement, to your house. We're looking everywhere," a midwife told Leslie in a call minutes later. As they talked, Leslie suddenly heard people screaming and crying in the background. Then she heard them call a Code Blue. They had found him hanging from a noose in a call room. It had been less than 30 minutes since McCaddon had sent his final e-mail to his wife. Among the voices Leslie thought she recognized was that of McCaddon's commander, whose words came rushing back. "Does it seem like a family issue to her now?" Leslie remembers thinking. "Because it looks like it happened on her watch."

It took 15 minutes for the first responders to bring back a heartbeat. By then he had been without oxygen for too long. Leslie flew to Hawaii, and Captain Mc Caddon was taken off life support late Tuesday, March 20. He was pronounced dead early the next day.

THAT SAME DAY, WEDNEDAY, MARCH 21, Morrison saw a different Army doctor, who in a single 20-minute session diagnosed him with clinical depression. He got prescriptions for an antidepressant and a med to treat anxiety but hadn't taken either when he called his wife. Rebecca encouraged him to stop by the resiliency center on post to see'if he might get some mental health counseling there. Just before noon, Morrison texted Rebecca.

18%

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN SUICIDES AMONO U.S. ACTIVE-DUTY TROOPS IN 2012, COMPARED WITH 2011, THROUGH JUNE 3

saying he was "Hopeful:)" about it. She wanted to know what they told him. "Will have to come back," he responded. "Wait is about 2 hrs." He needed to get back to his office.

Rebecca was still concerned. At about 4 p.m., she urged her husband to call a military hotline that boasted, "Immediate help 24/7—contact a consultant now." He promised he would. "I said, 'Perfect. Call them, and I'll talk to you later,'" Rebecca says. "He was like, 'O.K., bye."

That was the last time she ever talked to him. Their final communication was one more text about 45 minutes later. "STILL on hold," he wrote to her. Rebecca responded moments later: "Can't say you're not tryine."

Morrison called Rebecca at 7:04 p.m., according to her cell phone, but she was leading a group-therapy session and missed it. He didn't leave a message.

Two and a half hours later, she returned home from her grad-school counseling class. She threw her books down when she entered the living room and called his name. No answer. She saw his boots by the door: the mail was there, so she knew he had to be home. "I walked into our bedroom, and he was lying on the floor with his head on a pillow, on my side of the bed." He was still in his uniform.

Rebecca stammers, talking softly and slowly through her sobs. "He had shot himselfin the neck," shesays. "There was no note or anything. He was fully dressed, and I ran over to him and checked his pulse ... and he had no pulse. I just ran out of the house screaming, "Call 911" and ran to the neighbors."

The Next Mission

AT A SHIGHDE PREVENTION CONFERENCE IN June, Panetta laid down a charge: "We've got to do everything we can to make sure that the system itself is working to help soldiers. Not to hide this issue, not to make the wrong judgments about this issue, but to face facts and deal with the problems up front and make sure that we follow up on that kind of diagnosis."

But what makes preventing suicide so confounding is that even therapy often falls. "Over 50% of the soldiers who committed suicide in the four years that I was vice [chief] had seen a behavioral-health specialist," recalls Chiarelli. "It was a common thing to hear about someone who had committed suicide who went in to see a behavioral-health specialist and was dead within 24, 48 or 72 hours—and to hear he had a diagnosis that said. "This individual is not adager to himself or any-one else." That's when I realized that some thing's the matter."

There's the horrific human cost, and there is a literal cost as well. The educations of McCaddon and Morrison cost taxpayers a sun approaching s2 million. "If the Army can't be reached through the emotional side of it—that I lost my husband—well, the ylost a so,ooo West Point education and God knows how much in flight school," Rebecca says. (The Army says Morrison's pilot training cost \$700,000.) Adds Leslie: "They'd invested hundreds of thousands of dollars into this asset. At the very least, why didn't they protect their asset?"

Captain McCadon was buried with ull military honors on April 3 in Gloucester, Mass. A pair of officers traveled from Hawaii for the service and presented his family with the Army Commendation Medal "for his selfless and excellent service". Leslie and their three children also received the U.S. flag that had been draped over. his casket and three spent shells fired by the honor guard. They visited his grave on Father's Day to lead flowers, and each child let a card. After two years of chemotherapy, their oldest hidl's lettle mission.

Captain Morrison was buried in central Texas on March 31. The Army had awarded him several decorations, including the Iraq Campaign Medal with Campaign Star. There were military honors graveside, and a bugler played taps. At his widows request, there was no rille volley fired.

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That's the trouble with particle physics: it exists on a plane that the brain doesn't visit-or at least most brains don't-and wholly defies our intuitive sense of order and reason, of cause and effect, of the very upness and downness of up and down. So we throw up our hands and turn it over to the scientists, and maybe every few years we read a Stephen Hawking book just to keep up appearances.

But when something really big happens, all that can change. As the Internet buzzed with the news that a wonderfully named God particle had been found, as the term Higgsteria was trending on Twitter, as scientists around the world opened champagne, the non-physics speaking joined in, high-fiving about a thing called a boson and cheering that the standard model had, in the nick of time, been saved. Now quick, what's the standard model?

There was an odd and merry disconnect between how little most people truly understood the breaking news from the physics world and the celebratory reaction that nonetheless followed it. SALK VACCINE WORKS! We get. MAN LANDS ON MOON! WE get. Understanding reports that a team of scientists working for the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) had proved the existence of a particle called the Higgs boson-physics' white whale since it was first postulated in 1964-is a far harder hill to climb.

But the climb is worth it, for the discovery of the Higgs boson helps explain nothing less than why our existence is possible. The particle-named for Scottish physicist Peter Higgs, who was one of the small team of researchers who developed the idea-is the very reason any mass at all exists in the universe. Energy is easy, But energy and matter are like steam and ice, two different states of the same thing. If you can't ping energetic particles with something-the Higgs boson, we've now proved-then planets, suns, galaxies, nebulae, moons, comets, dogs and people don't exist. A cold and soulless cosmos may not care either way, but we very much do.

"We are nothing but quarks and



The code breakers Gianotti, Heuer and Incandela in Melbourne, where just days earlier they made their areat reveal

electrons and a lot of empty space," says physicist Fabiola Gianotti, who headed one of the two experimental teams at CERN that nailed down the discovery using the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), a \$10 billion particle accelerator that crashes protons into one another at 99.9999991% of the speed of light. "People ask why it is so important to discover the particle that gives mass. But without mass, the universe would not be the way it is."

Having the Higgs in hand is not the end of the work. The particle may help physicists crack some of the other great cosmological mysteries: the nature of gravity, the invisible dark matter that makes up 80% of the universe, the dark energy that is forever pulling the cosmos apart. There's a strange mixing of faith and physics in all this-a contemplation of puzzles so hard to grasp and findings so consequential that they take on a sort of secular religiosity.

"My God!" Gianotti exclaimed, jumping up in her chair after she was brought the readouts proving that the Higgs had been found. Maybe it was just an exclamation, but the empiricist nonetheless took care to correct herself at the press conference later. "Thanks, nature!" she called out. But it was too late; the cat was out of the bag. She and her colleagues were grappling with something bigger than mere physics, something that defies the mathematical and brushes up-at least fleetingly-against the spiritual.

Keeping the Cosmos Sane

DESPITE ITS BLAND NAME, THE STANDARD model of particle physics describes some pretty elegant stuff. Completed in the 1900s after decades of work by physicists all over the world, the theory describes three of the great engines that run the universe: the weak nuclear force, the strong force and electromagnetism.

The weak force is carried by two particles-the W and Z bosons-and, as its name suggests, bonds matter loosely and over very short distances. Its tenuous grip on things is what leads to radioactive decay and, much more happily, initiates the hydrogen fusion that keeps the lights burning in stars like the sun. The strong force is a more robust thing: it causes protons and neutrons to come together in the nucleus of an atom. Carried by gluons, it is also the force that binds the quarks that make up protons. Electromagnetism is the force behind such phenomena as light and other everyday waves from radio to X-rays.

Neat, simple, almost intuitive. Except for one thing: all the particles at play in the model-except photons, which transmit light-have mass. And mass needs something to coax it into existence. Enter the Higgs boson. As Higgs and his collaborators explained things, the universe is filled with an energy field through which energetic particles must move the way an airplane has to push its way through a stiff headwind. Higgs bosons suffuse the field and are drawn to the particles; the more energetic particles attract more bosons, the less energetic ones attract fewer. This clustering gives the particles the solidity we associate with matter-and it does something else too. "The Higgs boson has two functions," says Gianotti. "One is to give mass. The other is to prevent the standard model from going bananas."

Bananas, in this case, means the standard model would fall apart. Avoiding that mess was a half-century job, but the pace picked up dramatically in the past two years thanks to work conducted by the LHC and the recently shuttered Tevatron collider outside Chicago. In both facilities, physicists didn't study the proton collisions themselves so much as the quantum debris in the form of other particles that results from them. The goal was to find some that weigh in at 123 billion GeV (or electron volts), the mass predicted for the Higgs.

Lots of bumps appeared in the data at or around that target weight, but the Tevatron was never powerful enough to pin things down firmly, and the LHC, which went to work in 2008, has come online slowly over the years and did not achieve enough propulsive oomph to prove the Higgs case until 2011. Even then, it took trillions of proton crack-ups to produce enough readings to get to what physicists call the five-sigma level of certainty—and what everyone else calls the eureka moment.

That happened in late spring. Gianottifs team and another led by Joe Incandela worked separately, and both turned their findings over exclusively to CERN research director Rolf Heuer. Thus, while the two team leaders knew that their own work was yielding positive results, only Heuer knew that they had both shot bull's eyes.

"When I saw the first plot from Joe and the first plot from Fabiola, I thought, O.K., we have it," says Heuer. "When we all sat down together, I had to spell it out to them. They were reluctant to use the word discovery, but I persuaded them that yes, we can use it."

The announcement of that discovery was made on July 4 to an exuberant crowd of physicists at the International Conference on High Energy Physics in Melbourne. A somewhat dazzled-looking Peter Higgs, now \$8, was in attendance and received a long and warm ovation. "It's an incredible thing," he said, "that it happened in my lifetime."

Through the Looking Glass

TO FULLY PATHOM THE IMPLICATIONS OF the find could take well beyond not only Higgs! [lifetime but also those of many other, much younger physicists. Particles produced in coiliders last only a few trillionths of a second before decaying into smaller, more fundamental ones. If the Higgs just discovered is merely part of an extended Higgs family—a real possibility—ach of those members will have its own particular decay channel and could lead down different research paths.

'The Higgs boson has two functions: One is to give mass. The other is to prevent the standard model from going bananas.'

Take dark matter. Galaxies are large enough and spin fast enough that by rights they ought to fly apart. The fact that they don't means the gravity from some unseen form of matter is holding them together. And in order to exert so much pull, it would have to be an awful lot of that matter—fully 80% of the universe. Most physicists believe that the in visible stuff is made of a particle of some kind. If that particle has mass, it's interacting with the Higgs. Find the Higgs responsible and you may pull back the curtain on what the dark particles are.

Dark energy is a different matter—a force that pulls the universe apart rather than holds it together, contributing to the steady expansion that has gone on since the Big Bang. Part of the chatter after the Higgs was found was that it could help explain that too. No one remotely knows how—dark energy is a much mewer concept than dark matter—but there will likely be a stampede to publish all the same. 'Oh my dear,' says LHC and Caltech physicist Maria Spiropulu, "there will be approximately a, coo papers next week connecting the Higgs to dark energy. Theorists are beasts like that."

Gravity itself, the universe's fourth great force and the one that is not addressed at all in the standard model, could also come in for some new understand ing. One possibility is that gravitational attraction is also carried by a particle: a graviton. If so, one of the mysterious decay channels the Higgs travels may lead to its door too. All that, however, is for the years and the generations to come. And with the LHC still in its gos-low power-up mode and not even set to hit full throttle till the end of 2013, the hardware to do that work will only get better.

In the meantime, the rest of us can take a moment and reckon with what just happened. There will never be much return on investment-at least in the traditional sense-in the work at CERN. The field will spin out no Teflon or faster processors or global wireless service the way the space program did. But it is already paying other, far more valuable dividends. The boson found in the deep tunnels at CERN goes to the very essence of everything. And in a manner as primal as the particles themselves, we seemed to grasp that. Despite our fleeting attention span, we stopped for a moment to con template something far, far bigger than ourselves. And when that happened, faith and physics-which don't often shake hands-shared an embrace.



WORLD

SYRIA'S RISKY ARMS RACE

As Russia continues to equip the Assad regime, rebel groups are buying powerful weapons abroad too. Is all-out civil war inevitable?



the country's escalating civil revolt. So in Moscow the four-member Syrian delegation is enjoying the hospitality. After an hour with the Kalashnikov salesman, the Syrians strol over to study some rocket launchers, cruise missiles and military SUVs, which gleam in the summer sun like sports cars at a dealership.

to the Syrian government amid

Welcome to Russia's premier weapons expo, the innocuously named Forum of Technologies in Machine Building, a military buffet that Russian President Vladimir Puthi niaugurated two years ago. In the last week of June, delegations from 103 nations, including Iran, Zimbabwe, Pakistan and Uganda, descended on Zhukovsky Airfield, near Moscow, to attend the expo. One noteworthy attraction: a "ballet" of twirling, smoke-belching tanks staged by a choreographer from the Bolshoi Theatre.

But the Syrians were not there to be entertained. Over the past 16 months, Syrian forces loyal to President Bashar Assad have used their Russian weaponry to hammer a homegrown rebellion, the most violent of the Arab Spring revolts. The U.N. estimates the death foll at more than 10,000, including thousands of women and children. And as Syria falls deeper into disarray, Assad's regime has continued to import Russian weaponry as part of long standing deals between the two

countries. According to CAST, a Russian military think tank, there are now about \$a, billion in open weapons contracts between Russia and Syria, and even though Moscow has pledged not to sign any new deals with Damascus until the war ends, its existing agreements "will not be affected in any way." Anatoly Isaykin, the head of Rosobornoexport, tells Time:

On the opposite side of the conflict, the disparate bands of rebels fighting to oust Assad are also receiving arms from abroad, making the Syrian crisis seem to many observers like a proxy conflict. Russia, the U.S. and Europe all have major stakes in the Syrian dilemma, as does almost every religious sect and ethnic clan in the Middle East. But with none of the foreign players willing to commit their troops, the means of engagement has been through an arms race. For the West and its Arab allies, supporting the rebels is a low-risk way to even out the battlefield just long enough to convince Assad to step down. For Russia and Iran, Assad's most powerful supporters, this tactic smacks

of violent regime change. The stalemate has allowed more weapons to flow into Syria-increasing the chances that this bloody internal conflict will morph into a full-scale civil war, with regional and international forces backing opposing sides. While Moscow has a clearly defined relationship with one of the combatants in Syria, Washington is moving more subtly. In the past few months, the U.S. State Department has worked to establish relationships with opposition groups and is planning to open an office in Istanbul to yet them for possible ties to al-Oaeda and other terrorist groups. Administration and congressional sources say. On July 6, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton pledged not to leave the rebel fighters hanging. "The United States will continue providing nonlethal assistance to help those inside Syria who are carrying the fight," she said at a meeting on the crisis in Paris. That assistance has included communications equipment and training. Meanwhile, countries such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are providing weapons or funds for them, U.S. sources say. An official at the Saudi embassy in Washington declined to comment; officials from the Qatari and Emirati embassies did not respond to repeated requests for comment. No government has openly acknowledged supplying the rebels with weapons.



Moscow's Firepower

AS THE MAIN WEAPONS SUPPLIER TO Damascus, Moscow has unmatched leverage with Assad's regime. And with international pressure mounting, Russia has shown new signs of impatience with the Syrian despot. On July 9, at a summit in Moscow with his entire ambassador corps. Putin ordered them to "do as much as possible to force the conflicting sides to reach a peaceful political solution." The same day, a delegation of Syrian revolutionaries arrived in Moscow for talks with the Foreign Minister, signaling that Russia may have started looking for partners among the opposition, perhaps to retain influence with a post-Assad government. The Russians "have indicated for some time now that they are not invested in Assad specifically but rather are concerned about an outcome that maintains stability in Syria," says Ben Rhodes, President Obama's Deputy National Security Adviser. "The hurdle for them has been understanding and appreciating that there's no way to achieve stability with Assad still in power, and that's what we've been trying to convince them of in our conversations.'

But at the arms bazaar there was little sign that Russia intends to use its power in the arms trade to pressure Assad. "These



are the guys we are rooting for," an official with Rosoboronexport told TIME while showing the Syrian delegates a set of truck-mounted rocket launchers. The Syrians climbed into armored trucks, studied surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and discussed certain weapons systems at length with Rosoboronexport reps. But their chaperone, Colonel Isam Ibrahim As'saadi, the military attaché at the Syrian embassy in Moscow, declined to say what, if anything, they purchased that day, nor did he allow TIME to speak with them. The man As'saadi identified as the head of the delegation would only say he had flown in from Damascus to attend the fair.

In recent years the Syrians have become increasingly good customers. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which gets its data on the arms trade from open sources, Syria increased its arms purchases almost sixfold over the past five years, and at least 78% of those weapons came from Russia, the world's second largest arms dealer, after the U.S.

Stoking the Inferno

JUST ACROSS THE BORDER FROM SYRIA, along a desolate stretch of the Mediterranean coast, one of North Lebanon's leading arms traffickers runs his business out of what looks like a repurposed seafood restaurant. Metal shutters are pulled down over the large plate glass windows. Inside. Abb Saddam has just gotten off the phone. About two hours ago, he says, he sent a big shipment of weapons to the rebel group the Free Syrian Army. "The FSA is like hell," he says. "The more you put fire into it, the more it asks for."

Over the past couple of months, he says, he has shipped several million dol lars' worth of heavy weapons to Syria. The FSA, which Ahu Saddam and other sources say is funded by wealthy Saudi, Otatri, Emitati and Syrian individuals, among others, is buying increasingly deadly weapons. They want thermals, says Ahu Saddam, meaning heat-seeking missiles. He tells one of his men to open an armored metal door tucked behind a tattered curtain. His employee pulls outple of mortar rounds, then some SAMs. The weapons come from Libya, he explains, shipped across the Mediterranean.

Among the nonstate actors contributing to the Syrian arms buildup are Islamist groups like the Muslim Brotherhood, which has been among the most active in supporting the rebels. Molham Aldrobi, an executive member of the Muslim Brotherhood and a founding member of the Syrian National Council, a coalition of opposition groups, says the Brotherhood has been providing "all kinds of support," from logistics and financial aid to weapons. "We're trying to get anything that is more efficient and more effective in this struggle against Bashar." Aldroib tells Tians from Jidda Sauld Arabia, where he lives.

In the Russian analysis, the West is trying to control the flow of arms to the rebels. That makes it hard for the Russians to stay on the sidelines while, in their eyes, the West carves up another region of the world. The longer Russia continues defending Syria, however, the greater international pressure Russia comes under. In July, Clinton said the world should make Russia "pay a price" for standing by Assad-and the frequent reports of Syrian troops torturing and massacring civilians are regularly thrown in Russia's face. This presents an image problem, says Rosoboronexport's Isaykin. "Around these hot spots, efforts are made to present our organization as some kind of evil genius who is trying to pour kerosene on the fire," Isaykin tells TIME at the Moscow arms bazaar, which his company helped organize and sponsor.

In April, Human Rights Watch informed Isaykin in an open letter that Assad's use of Russian arms puts his firm 'at a high risk of complicity'' in war crimes. But, he says, Rosoboroneyport has every intention of ful filling its multibillion dollar contracts with the Syrian government also ing a Assad can pay the bills. "None of these events will in fluence our relationships with our training with intentional markets in an yway." Isaykin says.

In the absence of a resolution to the conflict, the arms race in Syria is likely to continue-for this war and, perhaps even more worrying, for one yet to start. Abu Saddam, the Lebanese arms dealer, says his clients in Syria are stockpiling weapons not as much to overthrow Assad as to prepare for the carnage that his downfall would initiate. "That will be the real battle," he says. "The FSA will want to take control, the Salafists will want to take control, the Muslim Brotherhood will want to take control, and the CIA, the Saudis and the KGB will want a say in what happens. Libva and Iraq? They will be nothing compared to what will happen in Syria once Bashar falls," - WITH REPORTING BY ARYN BAKER AND RAMI AYSHA/BEIRUT, RANIA ABOUZEID/TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER AND IAY NEWTON-SMALL/WASHINGTON

THE FAST-FOOD ETHICIST

At his Chipotle restaurants, Steve Ells serves pasture-raised pork burritos and antibiotic-free chicken tacos. It's paying off By Joel Stein

WOULD NOT BE HIRED BY CHIPOTLE because I'm not happy enough. This information was delivered to megently and kindly-by Joe Miranda, the chipper, plump, patient manager at the Los Angeles branch where I had spent the morning grilling pasture-raised steaks, peeling locally grown avocados and dicing antibiotic-free chicken. The rapidly growing restaurant chain has 13 official characteristics every employee must have, and four of them basically mean happy. But if Miranda thinks I'm not qualified to make burritos because of insufficient cheeriness, then there is no way Steve Ells, the founder and a co-CEO of the company, could get a job at Chipotle either.

Sitting at the unfinished wood conference table at Chipotle's small, sparse, exposed-brick offices in New York City, Ells at 46 is skinny, fashionable, passionate, exacting, candid, digression-proof, smile-free and unwilling to suffer even fools who are writing a long profile about him. The reason his employee-incentive program works, Ells explains, is that it makes happy people pleasers behave more like him. Miranda is one of about 300 restaurateurs-promoted from Chipotle's 1,300-plus managers-who get stock options, a company car and, most important, \$10,000 for each employee they develop into a general manager. The program has spiked profits at the restaurateurs' branches. "That's because restaurateurs started firing their low performers," Ells brags. "And their mediocre performers. What fast-food place ever lets go of mediocre performers?" Seriously, Ells could never land a Chipotle lettuce-dicing gig.

Ells, however, is amazing at inspiring these shiny, happy people he has so little in common with. That's because he does not believe he is selling burritos, and his employees are eager to believe that too. Instead, they believe they are saving the



world. Saving us from food without taste. Saving us from obesity. Saving us from chemicals. Saving us from ecological disaster. Saving us from torture of animals. Saving us from blandness. Saving us from unhappiness.

These are things people are willing to pay for. Chipotle has nearly doubled its number of U.S. restaurants since 2006 and tripled its revenue to \$2.3 billion last year. There are now some 1,250 locations serving about 800,000 people a day in the U.S., the U.K., Canada and France. Its revenue grew 23.7% in 2011; its stock rose nearly 20% in the past year and 800% since it went public six years ago. Because the average tab at Chipotle is larger than at a typical fastfood place-\$9 in 2011, or nearly double the average tab at McDonald's-Chipotle's restaurant-level margins, at about 26%, are among the highest in the industry, despite its spending more on food than its competitors do. Ells has created a new category of restaurants designed to bring elevated food to the masses, a strategy that has been copied by Five Guys burgers and fries, Chop't salads and Taco Bell's new, suspiciously Chipotle-like Cantina Bell menu, which is supervised and marketed by Lorena Garcia, a chef who appeared each week alongside Ells last year as a judge on NBC's America's Next Great Restaurant.

Ells' goal is to destroy fast food: no more frozen patties, no more microwaves, no more factory farms. That's partly because he's a chef. Not just a burrito chef-all of Chipotle's recipes are his-but a high-end one. In college at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Ells would throw oddly elaborate dinner parties. "Everyone was broke, and he'd make duck confit and meats with wine-reduction sauces," says Monty Moran, an attorney who went to high school and college with Ells and left a Denver law firm seven years ago to become Chipotle's president and now co-CEO. "He'd use the most expensive butter he could find. The best salt he could find on the shelf. He found a way to spend more at a grocery store than anyone else in history." After college, Ells attended the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, N.Y., and went to work at Stars, Jeremiah Tower's famous California-cuisine restaurant in San Francisco. Although Tower, who mentored rising chefs like Mario Batali, never liked working for other people, he says that if he had to, he wouldn't mind work ing for Ells-despite Ells' reputation for being relentlessly exacting. "I could never work for a wimp," Tower says.

In 1993, at 28, Ells quit Stars, planning to open his own high-end restaurant. To raise the money for it, he opened a burrito restaurant in a former Dolly Madison ice cream parlor in Denver, having been impressed with the taquerias in San Francisco, and named it Chipotel Mexican Grill after a smoked and dried jalapeño pepper. To launch the bussiness, he got \$85,000 from his dad, who made alot of money helping start and then selling a pharmaceutical company. His dad wound up making a whole lot more from that investment in the burrito chain, which went public in 2006 and is currently valued at \$12.2 billion.

Building a Better Burrito

MOST FAST-FOOD CHAINS FOCUS THEIR REsources on an endless cycle of creating and marketing new menu items, hoping one sticks, as the McNugget did for McDonald's in 1983. But Chipotle hasn't made any significant changes to its menu because Ells thinks new items would make the place less authentic. The flavors are somewhat bold, but all the dishes are really simple-you choose a meat, a grain and some toppings. "We have developed a few items, and I said, 'Delicious! We're not putting that on the menu, because we don't add new items to the menu.' It's craziness! It's craziness!" Ells says of all the time and money he's spent on new items knowing he'll never add them.

He has, however, recently hired some high-profile chefs-Kyle Connaughton, a former head chef at Britain's Fat Duck, and Nate Appleman, one of Food & Wine's best new chefs of 2009-whose job is to take Chipotle's chicken burrito and make it a slightly better chicken burrito. Recent changes include rehydrating the chipotles differently so they're a little smokier, dicing the onions by hand since food processors removed too much moisture, roasting the tomatillos and charring the jalapeños a bit more. Other fast-food restaurants find ways to shave pennies from their food costs and then focus group the results to see if customers notice the little differences that over time, argues Ells, make for a much worse-

Ells' goal is to destroy fast food: no more frozen patties, no more microwaves, no more factory farms. That's partly because he's a chef, a high-end one



tasting product. "We're doing the opposite," he says. "Maybe you can't tell the difference this year, but down the road you will."

When Ells couldn't persuade his tortilla warmer manufacture to make a better machine, he hired some electrical and mechanical engineering friends to design a faster one that heats evenly and gives the tortillas a slight puff. His friends also made him new planchas. And an engo cooker that he believes will make a fortune, even though he's not going to use it because—despite some experimenting at one airport that demanded that all the restaurants in the terminal serve breakfast—he, of course, decided that Chipotle doesn't do breakfast.

Another way Chipotle is different from fast food is that the people who work at its restaurants actually cook-which means some locations are better than others. In the morning I spent in a Chipotle kitchen, my co-workers were chopping lettuce, dicing onions, even pouring oil slowly into a blender for the salad dressings they make twice each day. No one lasts very long at Chipotle without acquiring fairly good knife skills. (There's a good reason everyone wears chain-metal gloves when they cut.) There's no freezer, so ingredients are delivered several times a week. Employees have to adjust recipes on the fly, depending on how big the avocados are or how hot the peppers are at different times of the year. When each batch of guacamole is made, all the employees have to taste it



to see if it needs more lime, salt or cilantro. "We've got to be the only fast restaurant that tastes;" Ells says: "What are you going to do to taste a Big, Mac? Taste a squirt of that sauce that comes out of those guns? No one made it! So they're not going to taste it."

Ells knows a lot about McDonald's because in 1998, he wrote to its executives and asked them to buy a stake in his company so it could expand from about 15 locations to several hundred. They said yes, and McDonald's eventually became the majority owner. After eight years, he asked them for his company back, McDonald's divested and made \$320 million on the deal. He says he learned a lot from McDonald's-mostly what not to do. Chipotle doesn't franchise; that way it not only grabs each restaurant's profit but also can promote people and keep them in the company. There are no dollar menus, no coupons, no employee name tags, no one asking you if you want to add fries. Though Ells says he gained a lot from his relationship with McDonald's, his animosity toward its system is clear. It was because of his experience with the company that he decided to build open kitchens so people could see where their meal is coming from. When I ask him if he learned anything else from his time there. he adds this: "Clowns are scary f -- ers."

Twelve years ago, Ells found something else scary. He was unhappy with the quality of Chipotle's pork, which almost nobody was buying. He found a better product that cost so much more, it forced Chipotle to raise the price of carnitas burritos by a dollar but it also increased them to about 8% of sales. Far more important to his company's future. Ells got freaked out when he saw the pig-confinement lots used by the supplier that had been providing Chipotle's pork. So he started buying freerange pork from Niman Ranch and came to believe that his goal of serving fresh food that tastes good was linked to ethically sourcing the ingredients. Chipotle is now the largest restaurant buyer-purchasing nearly 100 million lb. in 2011 of naturally raised meat, which the company defines on its website as coming from animals "raised in a humane way, fed a vegetarian diet, never given hormones and allowed to display their natural tendencies." Having trademarked such phrases as "Food with integrity" and "Fresh is not enough anymore," Chipotle last year released an animated ad, in which a farmer industrializes his operation, feels guilty and transforms his farm into one more akin to those found in children's books. The ad won a Grand Clio, pissed off indus trial farmers and made it clear that Chipotle is selling not just food but an ethos.

Chipotle uses locally grown produce whenever possible. It bought some to million pounds of the stuff last year. The company also tries to use not merely or ganic beans but no till ones, which do less damage to the soil. In June the company

reached another milestone: 100% of its sour cream-and 65% of its cheese-now comes from pasture-raised cows. Although Chipotle has helped grow the market for poultry that isn't loaded with antibiotics and beef that doesn't come pumped up with growth hormones, the supply doesn't always meet the demand, and the chain lets customers know if it has to fill in the gaps with conventionally produced meat. But even as some market watchers remain wary of the company's stock, in part be cause of higher ingredient costs, Ells has been praised by sustainability maven Wes lackson, animal rights philosopher Peter Singer and novelist and vegetarian advo cate Jonathan Safran Foer, who is in talks to write short pieces that would appear on Chipotle bags and boxes. Chief marketing officer Mark Crumpacker-who, like co-CEO Moran, went to college with Ellssays relatively few customers are aware of the chain's ecological and animal-welfare efforts. He figures "conscientious eaters" make up about 30% of Chipotle's patrons. "It's growing. I don't know what it was 10 years ago. I'm guessing zero. Will it be 60% in five years? I hope so."

A Whole New Menu

IF ELLS IS GOING TO CHANGE THE WAY Americans eat, he knows they can't eat burritos every day. So he finally wants to introduce completely new dishes. And just as he thinks it's weird for a burger joint

Chipotle employees, who are hired based on 13 characteristics, four of which basically mean happy

to suddenly serve fish sandwiches, fried chicken and barbecued ribs, he's decided to sell his new items at a new restaurant. Not a high-end one like he once dreamed of, but one more like Chipotle that can affect millions of people.

One of the challenges is that most of the fast-food chains that Americans like serve food that, for health and ecological reasons, Ells doesn't feel good about people eating every day-burgers, fried chicken, pizza. Ells, however, has always loved Asian food, which he thought could work under the Chipotle system of giving customers a few choices to construct their own dishes. So he toured a bunch of Asian countries, took a lot of notes and went to Washington to open his first ShopHouse,

which is named after places in which families live above their restaurants. The restaurant sells vaguely Vietnamese food: its customers choose from four ingredients (pork-and-chicken meatballs, chicken satay, chili-rubbed steak or tofu) and add toppings such as eggplant, papaya slaw, peanuts and curry. Everything is put over noodles or rice, and the result is surprisingly good-especially the pork-andchicken meatballs-with bolder flavors and far better vegetables than Chipotle offers. Almost none of ShopHouse's customers have any idea that the place is owned by the same company that owns the Chipotle across the street (and is run by the same restaurateur, who emits a Prozac-ian level of happy).

ShopHouse, which is getting ready to open a second location in D.C. this year, looks weathered and casual, but it's meticulously designed. "Steve sweats very, very minor details," says Moran. And when Ells finds something he declares perfect-like a set of wineglasses he recently bought for himself-he insists that everyone he knows get them too. Right now Ells and his longtime boyfriend, who is a doctor, are moving a few blocks away in Manhattan. He's moving offices too, because the company needs more space, and he's very involved in the details. Just like at the restaurants. "A lot of people can be exhausted by his focus on the minor details, like how the lightbulbs screw into the socket, how the bathroom-door hinges close," says Moran. "He's a guy who's always on high alert. When you're around him, it always feels like everything is a bit of an emergency."

When I ask Ells about the ongoing criminal investigation into the chain's alleged hiring of undocumented immigrants and into its disclosures about the federal probe, he indicates his frustration with conflicting government rules that say you have to make sure employees have their papers but you can't be overzealous about asking for them. "We followed the letter of the law," he says. "It makes it tough to do business in this country when the rules aren't clear."

Another thing that made Ells not hapby was being on America's Next Great Restaurant, a reality show that had contestants vying to launch a new chain restaurant: the winning concept, a soul-food chain, failed immediately. Ells says he agreed to be one of the judges, at Crumpacker's urging, only because he thought it would give him a platform to talk about sustainability. "I had not seen a reality show before that, I didn't know the format, I was a little naive," Ells says. (Neither fellow judge Bobby Flay nor anyone else involved with the show wanted to talk to me about the experience with Ells, and that was before Chipotle sank \$2.3 million into the shortlived Soul Daddy chain.)

Done with being on TV, Ells is back at work perfecting his recipes, searching for local cilantro, trying to find a breed of chicken that can exist outside cramped coops while providing enough meat to be financially sustainable. "I used to want everything right away 19 years ago when I started Chipotle. Now I'm able to look at what the next 19 years are," he says. Ells might be serving customers in a fast-food, reality-show culture, but he's refusing to live in it. Eventually, he hopes, they'll notice he's right.

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Pop Chart



Brad's younger brother

has landed his own Australia.

Jane Pitt Brad's mom wrote an rights op ed for her supporter of both.)



Discovered?

apprentice to artist

IS THIS SEAT TAKEN? After spending the

past 35 years at a Japanese mental hospital (voluntarily), Yavoi Kusama arrived in New York City this month for a self-titled retrospective at the Whitney Museum of American Art. On display through Sept. 30. the exhibit features the artist's polka-dotadorned collages and interiors alongside sculptural pieces like Accumulation (right), a painted wooden chair covered with outarowths and barnacles of sewn and stuffed fabric.



TOMKAT

Mathematics: A Love Story

Tom Cruise is famously devoted to Scientology, but it's numerology that seems to shape his marital patterns-that and an actressesonly policy. We crunched the stats, mapped some through lines and made a few projections. Numbers don't lie, people.



MIMI ROGERS Born Jan. 27, 1956



NICOLE KIDMAN Born June 20, 1967



KATIE HOLMES Born Dec. 18, 1978

-11.5 years younger than Wife No. 1

~11.5 years younger

DIVORCED FROM CRUISE AT AGE 33

POSSIBILITIES FOR WIFE NO. 4?









PROJECTED YEAR OF DIVORCE NO. 4: 2023

QUICK TALK Aaron Paul

On Breaking Bad, the Emmy winner plays Jesse Pinkman, a "lost kid" (in Paul's words) withan increasingly troubled conscience who builds a meth empire with his former chemistry teacher Walter White (Bryan Cranston). The AMC drama, which

officially ends next year, kicks offits fifth season July 15. -MEGAN FRIEDMAN

What can fans expect from Season 5? The tone of this season is eerie and

superdark. Walter White is in such a dark place, and there's something else brewing inside him, and all the other characters are starting to see it. It's a dark season even for Breaking Bad? That's saying something. It's the darkest one yet. Hands down. While filming, you tweeted the number of a pay phone on set and chatted with fans. How did it go? The phone didn't stop ringing for days. There was a lot of screaming and some crying. People called from around the world. It's been so fun to really have a dialogue rather than getting a random tweet here and there. What's next for you after Breaking Bad? I have a film, Smashed, coming out. It's a story of a young couple in love, and they're also in love with drinking, and they've never known what it's like to be sober together. From one substance to another. Do you think you'll gravitate to that subject? Smashed was an honest story, and I could relate to the characters, which is why I wanted to do it. But after Breaking Bad, I definitely don't want to play someone that's addicted to drugs. That's a very specific niche. Exactly.

"Would you like to play a lovable drug

addict?" No. I don't want to do that!



A FRESH START On July 2, Christian Dior artistic director Raf Simons presented his inaugural collection for the French design house at Paris Haute Couture Fashion Week. The highly anticipated—and highly praised—show featured floral peplum tops and sculptural gowns in bright colors like crimson and canary yellow.

Spoiler Alert!

BOOKS

A new edition of Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms will feature 47 alternative endings the author crafted before the novel was finished. We asked TIME's Twitter and Google+ followers: Which other books should have alternative endings?

Harry Potter ... I feel the story would have felt more organic if he had died.

-Megan B., Google+

Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the Winit It's nomnle

The Stranger, In Alliest

'I miss my ass. It just went away! I need a butt. I have an idea of one, but it's not living up to its full potential

RIHANNA, complaining in the







Cinema's Fourth Dimension

A South Korean company is slated to bring 4-D filmscomplete with thumping seats and smoke scents-to U.S. theaters within five years, for an extra \$8 per ticket. The gimmicks may provide a much needed boost to movie attendance in North America. which fell to a 16-year low in 2011.

3 THINGS YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THIS WEEK

1. Where to wear your Adidas this fall. The surviving members of Run-DMC will reunite

2. Ordering that extra scoop of ice cream. bacteria. Dubbed

3. Patriotism. in birth month, the 'Merica burger, with a patty made entirely of



To Catch a Thief

After 70 years of shapeshifting, a Catwoman for the 99%

By Douglas Wolk

ANNE HATHAWAY REMEMBERS THE NIGHT Catwoman changed her life. It was 1992, she was 9 years old, and she'd gone with her father and brother to see Tim Burton's Batman Returns. Michelle Pfeiffer was playing Batman's foil, commanding the screen with her shiny latex catsuit and malicious smirk, "When we left the theater, it was a full moon," Hathaway says, "and I kept doing that head roll-up that she did in the last scene"-when Catwoman unfolds her body and gazes into the sky at the Bat-Signal-"until my dad told me to stop messing around and get in the car. I'd never seen anything like that. She was so fun and wicked and empowered and smart and vulnerable, and it had a big impact on me."

Now Hathaway gets to make the same kind of impact on the 9-year-olds of today by playing Catwoman in The Dark Knight Rises, the final film in director Christopher Nolan's Batman trilogy (in theaters July 20). To be precise, she plays jewel thief Selina Kyle-nobody ever calls her Catwoman onscreen, although her night-vision goggles just happen to flip up to form cat-ear shapes. The Nolan-Hathaway version of the character is a world-class cat burglar, a daughter of poverty exacting her own kind of justice from the grotesquely wealthy. and Hathaway gives her a muted, parched voice and a sangfroid honed on the streets. If she's moving, she's pouncing.

It's not much like Pfeiffer's prowling, snarling

performance or the other Catwomen who've ap peared in movies, on television and in comic books over the past 70 years. But the Catwoman persona is as flexible as the whip she sometimes wields. (Hathaway doesn't.) Judd Winick, the current writer of the Catwoman comic book se ries, argues that she "comes down to about three things: she's beautiful, she wears a very tight cos tume, and she steals."

She's also the yang to Batman's yin. Whether they skew grim or campy, Batman stories almost always center on violence, madness and single minded discipline. Selina Kyle illuminates that tone by contradicting it-she personifies impul siveness and pleasure seeking. Nearly every one of Batman's antagonists, from Two Face to the loker, is insane, and their crimes are the fetishistic product of their insanity Gotham City's central institution is Arkham Asylum, where Batman sends them. The implication is that the billionaire who dresses up as a giant bat to track them down and beat them up is also insane and violent, except that his violent insanity is useful and acceptable.

Catwoman, though, is the sanest bat in the belfry. She's a criminal, and consequently Bat man's enemy, but she's not villainous; she doesn't endanger the innocent. She's just a he donist who believes that the luxuries of the rich are rightfully hers. As Hathaway puts it, "she's offended when she sees people who are in possession of beautiful things who don't



1940 HEDY LAMARR

1940 "THE CAT"

1955-65 CATWOMAN VANISHES

1966 JULIE NEWMAR

EARTHA KITT

1967

1985 EARTH-2 CATWOMAN

MICHELLE

1992

properly enjoy them." Her crimes are also occasions to flirt with the handsome billionaire in the bat outfit.

Kitten with a Whip

THE CAT/WOMAN/THIEF ARCHETYPE HAD been around for a while before Catwoman: Ann Nocenti, who will begin writing the Catwoman comic-book series in September, cites the "cool but sinister black shape" of Irma Vep, the catsuited thief from Louis Feuillade's 1915 movie serial Les Vampires, Catwoman made her first appearance a year after Batman, in a 1940 story drawn by Bob Kane (Batman's nominal creator) and written by Bill Finger (who's generally acknowledged to have done most of the heavy lifting). She was just "the Cat" at first-and her alter ego wouldn't be identified as Selina Kyle for a decade-but she was clearly Catwoman: when Batman busts her (and threatens to spank her), she cozies up to him and suggests that maybe they could join forces. He lets her get away, and not for the last time.

Since then, Catwoman's look and personality have mutated along with each era's ideal of forbidden desire, leaving a lot of room for interpretation. In 1940 she was a film noir femme fatale. In 1967 she was Eartha Kitt's seething mod babe. In sexaverse 1987, she was the icy dominatrix of Frank Miller and David Mazzucchelli's graphic novel Batman: Year One (a major inspiration for Nolan's Batman Beains). In 1992 she could have strolled out of the pages of Madonna's infamous book Sex. which appeared the same year as Pfeiffer's loopy kitten with a whip. In 2001, after the dotcom bubble burst, she was artist Darwyn Cooke and writer Ed Brubaker's sleek, pragmatic defender of the defense less. (It took half a century as a supporting character before Catwoman became a protagonist in her own right-her monthly comic-book series includes almost 200 issues so far.) Let's just forget about the 2004 movie starring Halle Berry.

People imprint on Catwoman if she is done right. Cooke, who designed the costume she has worn in comics for the past decade (flexible leather, aviator helmet and goggles, sensible boots), had his Catwoman conversion experience in the mid-'60s, thanks to the actress who played her on the first two seasons of the TV show Batman. "You talk about the times in your life where you discover your sexuality-well,

Julie Newmar helped me figure out mine." Cooke says, "I was a child, but I was completely spellbound by her. We're talking that 6-to-12 area, where you don't know what's going on, but things are happening in your lap. Julie Newmar--that was it."

But if Catwoman is done wrong-if she's represented in a way that doesn't match the desires of the moment-she looks ridiculous rather than spellbinding. Last month, Guillem March's cover art for a forthcoming issue of Catwoman, which depicted Selina in an anatomically ludicrous boobs and butt pose, became the object of widespread derision online. The comics world riposted with a string of parodies: on her Twitter account, cartoonist Kate Beaton posted a Catwoman with an impossibly contorted spine and buttocks like a camel's humps, declaring, "It's OK if you're titillated Batman, I'm meant to be a sexy character."

Fortunately, The Dark Knight Rises' interpretation of Catwoman is far more understated. Nolan was initially reluctant to include her in the movie, but his brother and co-screenwriter lonathan persuaded him otherwise. Catwoman is "a very fanciful figure, and our telling of

Gotham City Limits The Dark Knight Rises, by the numbers

\$1,374,631,840

director Christopher Nolan's Batman

\$250 million

1992 ADRIENNE BARBEAU

FIRST SERIES

CATWOMAN'S SECOND SERIES

HALLE BERRY

GINA GERSHON

GREY DELISLE

CATWOMAN'S THIRD SERIES

the Batman story has tried to be more down to earth." Nolan says, "It wasn't until I started thinking about her as Selina Kyle that I started to see a way that the character could work in our universe. She's a con woman, she's a grifter-she's got that edge to her."

The force of Hathaway's performance comes from how she conceals Selina's edge. "So many of her choices revolve around not showing anyone any real emotion. She's all about masks." Hathaway says. The actress worked with a choreographer to develop Selina's walk, with its hint of a feline sashay; once she got that, Hathaway says, the rest of the character fell into place. "I wanted her to have a kind of voice where you couldn't quite make out what she was saving. You have to lean in. It's a subtle way of her taking the power while making you think that you have it."

That sense of control by misdirection defines this version of Catwoman. The outfit Hathaway wears in Selina's action scenes in The Dark Knight Rises-a stretchy black full-body suit, in a textured fabric-was designed for functionality first, and it makes her look more like Irma Vep than ever (as well as this season's other black-clad, emotionally masked superantiheroine. Scarlett Johansson as the Black Widow in The Avengers), Hathaway's getup also alludes to some of the character's earlier incarnations: Selina's goggles, for instance, echo the shape of the domino mask that Newmar and Kitt wore as Catwoman. "We were only referencing the earlier suits as much as they were skintight, and they were more athletic rather than sexual," says costume designer Lindy Hemming, "I think that's the most important thing, that it should never look like a sex garment."

The distinctly nonathletic holdover from Pfeiffer's costume is the pair of stiletto boots Hathaway wears. (In some shots, anyway. Hemming notes with some understatement, "You couldn't really wear them every day.") They're part of Selina's arsenal. "The heels are literally blades," Nolan says. "It's taking the high heel, which is obviously an extremely sexy image and something that's very feminine, and using it as a weapon." In the world of Nolan's Batman mov-

ies, you use whatever weapons you've got. Selina's only financial resources are the ones she's stolen, while Batman is "a

guy whose one superpower is enormous wealth," Nolan says. The contrast underscores the film's most prominent theme. which is class resentment: The Dark Knight Rises proposes that the downtrodden are entitled to make their own moral codes if the rich are entitled to buy theirs. This is a movie prescient enough to set its central clash on Wall Street and stage a forcible occupation of the stock exchange.

So it's possible that the forbidden fantasy Hathaway's Selina Kyle embodies isn't just sexual but economic. She's a formidable fighter and a smoldering beauty. but more important, she has figured out how to infiltrate the upper class. There's probably nothing she could wear in 2012 that would have the same effect on her audience that Newmar's and Pfeiffer's fetishy Catwoman outfits did on theirs, but by contemporary standards, her outfit in The Dark Knight Rises is sexy because it's utilitarian. This Selina's stylishness arises from her hypercompetence and flexibility, rather than from her love of luxury. Rising up from poverty by taking advantage of the foolish superrichthat's pretty hot.

11,000

110

10

50 m.p.h.

Number of extras who flocked to

Number of pieces in the Batsuit, made

Number bil versions of Batman's cape,

Music







Both Frank and Oceanic. An R&B star's disclosure enriches a superb new album

By Carl Wilson

AS HAPPENS IN MANY OF HIS LYRICS, THE narrative of 24-year-old Los Angeles R&B singer-songwriter Frank Ocean's career has taken an unpredictable turn.

Not long ago, he was a moderately well known up-and-comer, a member of hiphop collective Odd Future who had written for stars like Beyoncé and Justin Bieber. guested with Kanye West and Jay-Z and released the download-only critics' darling Nostalaja, Ultra, His first major-label album. Channel Orange, was due July 17. Then rumors began to circulate online that some of its songs were addressed to male love interests. On July 3 on his Tumblr site, Ocean posted liner notes from the album that tenderly recall his bittersweet ordeal of falling in love with another man at 19. He closed by declaring, "I feel like a free man. If I listen closely ... I can hear the sky falling too."

The reaction was intense and widespread, touching many whod never heard of Ocean. Few prominent African-American pop musicians have gone public about same-sex attractions, but it was the emotional acuity of his words that moved so many people to pass them along. A few days later, Ocean decided to put the album on iTunes a week early; it became the fastest-selling download.

Chamel Orange shows this wasn't so much a publicity gambit as simple consistency. What makes Ocean stand out in R&B is not his vocals, arrangements or mediates those he borrows with mixed success from classic Stevie Wonder and Marvin Gaye and the 1990s nee soul of Maxwell, as well as a couple of his collaborators here, former Neptunes producer Pharrell Williams and André 3000 of Outkast. No, Ocean's real strength is as a narrator, director and sound designer of mental cinema.

His is a next-generation blend of mainstream R&B with the expansiveness of boho diwas such as Erykah Badu and Meshell Ndegoecollo, especially on the 10 minute "Pyramids" in which Cleopatra is both ancient queen and present-day exotic dancer. His music matches his chosen name; it's both frank and oceanic. As a storyteller, he is inclined to multiply, notreduce, and that's abetter explanation for his timing, his disclosure was always meant to be part of this records story, not any outside narrative. People may argue that such issues should be separate from the music, but if Ocean paired them, perhaps it's because they can enrich each other.

claim any single sexual identity. And an imperative to fluidity permeates Channel Orange. Its mix of styles and instruments organs, drums, horns and unruly guitars, including John Mayer's) hints at the genre gumboing spirit of Ocean's native New Or leans along with the glossy savvy of his adopted L.A. Lyrics crosscut between characters, classes and especially settings, from Ladera Heights ("the black Beverly Hills") in "Super Rich Kids" to Africa ("Sierra Leone") to Arkansas (where he makes Little Rock a euphemism for crack) to a concert where Tibetan monks "mosh for enlightenment" to Indian jungles where a white tiger guides teen runaways to safety. It's as if Ocean's interior eye were surfing and collaging YouTube clips. Things may get confusing but are seldom dull. Ocean's vistas have widened radically

Ocean systass and wordered radicals in the year since Mostadjai, Ultra, as has his wocal range, but even in falset to he conveys the same core feeling of real-life hard conversation. Stalled or broken love is everywhere, from opener "Phinkin Bout You" to the remarkable gospel-toned ballad "Bad Religion," in which Ocean confesses to a dadriver that his unrequited passion feels like "a one man cult... cyanide in my Kyrofoam cup."

As for those man-to-man love songs? They are few, but when Ocean sings, "I could never make him love me," followed by a howl, on "Bad Religion" or "You're so buff and so strong, I'm nervous," on "Forrest Gump," it's a minor revolution. As a rule, even long-out pop songwriters like Elton John and Michael Stipe sing of lovers with a gender-neutral "you," for the sake of so-called universality. It's extraordinary for an artist with Ocean's profile, and now sales, to violate that practice in the heatedly hetero realm of R&B and hip-hop. It challenges the dominant audience to locate its own reflection at oblique angles, as nonstraights have always had to do. But like a gifted novelist, Ocean takes for granted that our capacity for empathy is vaster than we know. And with Channel Orange, he goes a long way toward proving it.





Whiff Ball. Strikeouts are soaring as smarter pitchers throw more heat

By Sean Gregory

FEEL THAT COOL SUMMER BREEZE? GOOD chance it's coming from a ballpark near you. Big leaguers are whiffing at a record pace. As of mid-July's All-Star break, 19.6% of trips to the plate this season ended in a U-turn. The previous highest K rate on record, 18.6%, was last

season's; according to the statistics site FanGraphs.com, that's the biggest increase in 27 years. Strikeouts per nine innings have risen 14.9% in the past decade and more than a third over the past 20 years.

Steeeeeriiike threeeee! In Little League and in life, we've all stepped up to bat only to trudge back to the dugout with our head down. It's comforting to see those bazillionaire ballplayers swing and miss too. Washington Nation als rookie phenom Bryce Harper whiffed five times in a recent game against the New York Yankees. Welcome to the bigs, kid.

What explains this golden age of K's? In the poststeroid era, because of stricter testing, you might expect strikeouts to decline. (Oversize boppers tend to whiff more.) Maybe strikeouts are rising because now-juiceless hitters have less confidence at the plate. It could be physical too. Some steroid users report that drugs boost bat speed, says Charles Yesalis, an emeritus professor of health policy and administration at Penn State and the author of The Steroids Game.

Pitchers are gaining partly because of legendary Yankees closer Mariano Rivera. He helped popularize the cutter, a wicked pitch that combines the fire of a fastball with the late-breaking movement of a sharp slider. Since 2004, the cutter rate has risen sixfold. According to Bloomberg Sports, batters whiff on 19.9% of cutters they swing at, vs. 14.7% of straight fastballs. And when pitchers deliver those fastballs, they're throwing more heat. FanGraphs says average velocity is up, from 89.9 m.p.h. in

2002 to 91.5 m.p.h. in 2012, thanks

to 100-m.p.h. flamethrowers like the De troit Tigers' Justin Verlander. That might not seem like much of a bump. But the dif ference between making home-run contact and fanning like a fool can be measured in microseconds.

The umps aren't helping batters either. One baseball exec crunched some data and found that the strike zone has increased in each of the past two years. Advantage: pitchers. In fact, the overall explosion of baseball analytics, lionized in the best-selling book and Oscar nominated film Moneyball, also helps hurlers. When stat dorks prove that a batter is vulnerable to a certain pitch in a certain area of the strike zone on a certain count in the at bat, the pitcher enjoys an edge. After all, he can make the first move in the pitcher-hitter chess match. "If a pitcher executes his game plan," says Rick Peterson, director of pitching development for the Baltimore Orioles, "good pitching beats good hitting." It's a baseball truism that's never been more true.

Baseball intelligence will continue to favor pitchers. Execs are more aware than ever of an insight that Bill James, the godfather of brainy baseball, shared on his website in April: from 2009 to 2011, highstrikeout pitchers gave up significantly fewer runs than low-strikeout pitchers. So strikeout pitchers are gold. When he's evaluating an arm, Yankees general manager Brian Cashman says, he now looks first at strikeouts per nine innings. His pitchers just happen to rank second in the majors, behind the Milwaukee Brewers, in this category.

Plus there's hope for high-strikeout hitters: over the past few seasons, they've been a bit more productive than high-

The market credo is clear: splurge on strikeout specialists, and don't stigmatize those who hack at air

contact hitters. Adam Dunn of the Chicago White Sox, for example, leads the majors in strikeouts but is second in home runs. (Overall, home runs per game are up 7,4% with is season). And when the ump punches them out, at least they're not grounding into a dreaded oduble play. "Swinging and missing is not as negative an outcome as we thought it was 10 years ago," says Keith Woolner, director of analytics for the Cleveland Indians.

The market credo is clear splurge on strikeout specialists, and don't stigmatize those who hack at air. Given this dynamic and a steady increase in whiffing over the past century, James sees strikeouts rising even higher. At least fans don't seem to mind the fanning, in late June. Major League Baseball announced that attendance was up 8% over last year. America might be sending a message:





Joel Stein



Physics for Poets

Ask not what the Higgs boson can do for you. Ask what it can do for me

their discovery of the Higgs boson be particle in Switzerland on July 4, 1 keep being told that its existence fundamentally alters our knowledge of the universe. I have no idea who this "our" refers to. My knowledge of the universe is that if I write stupid jokes, the universe gives me a really nice house and great meals. I do not believe mankind will ever develop a formula to evolain this.

Still, I figured if I could talk to one of the greatest physicists in the world and have him explain the Higgs boson to me, I could then explain it to you, and you could explain it to your friends, who, by the laws of the telephone game hypothesis, would believe that physicians had found a way to make bigger bosoms.

Toward that end, I called Brian Greene. a physics professor at Columbia University who has theorized that topology in string theory can change at the conifold point and, more important, played himself in an episode of The Big Bang Theory. Greene, in a matter of minutes, likened the Higgs boson to a baseball, a hockey puck, molasses, a Mack truck and the television show CSI. None of these comparisons helped, because I don't know how any of those things work either. Then Greene told me that when physicists develop equations to describe electrons, neutrinos, quarks and other stuff that makes up stuff, "we most naturally they have mass." Having taken high school math, I realized that physicists had been plugging in zero for everything's mass because it's a really easy number to multiply by. "I wish that were the case. It's actually a huge amount of work," Greene said. I'm pretty sure I said

the same thing to Mr. Natale.

What the Higgs field proves is that this stuff all really does start out with zero mass. The entire universe, most of which looks like nothingness, is actually filled with a Higgs field, and when stuff accelerates through this molasses/ rough ice/poorly paved road/Fenway Park air/muddled CBS plot, it gets slowed down so it seems as if it has mass. If you flick off a piece of this Higgs field, you can actually get a boson-which is nerd for "tiny bit." And while this physical particle exists only for a billionth of a billionth of a millionth of a second, you can measure all the tiny parts it decomposes into, thereby proving the existence of the Higgs field-which creates all the physical stuff in the entire universe. The point is, the entire universe is jam-packed with this Higgs stuff, and physicists were too dumb to notice it because they were so focused on whether or not Pluto was a planet.

This amazing discovery led me to a lot of fascinating questions, the largest of which was: What can the Higgs field do for me? Yes, having given me mass is great, though I think the Higgs field has lately gone a little too far with that, but what could it do for me right now?



Would the Higgs boson allow me to fuel some kind of reasonably priced Toyota that would make me feel morally superior to SUV drivers? More important, could the Higgs field be used to hook a Barbie doll to a computer and create a circa-198, Kelly LeBrock?

It even seemed possible that, because the discovery is so new, a naif like me could ask the kind of insightful question that could lead to newer, even more amazing discoveries, like the Stein boson. "Doesn't this mean that you could change an object's mass by changing its acceleration?" I asked, wondering if would put my Nobel Prize near my 1968 New York Association of Black Journal ists award for First Place in Sports Spot News or the 2003 International Medical Marijuana Award for Best Newspaper/ Magazine Article.

"Yes," Greene said. "Even Isaac Newton in the foossaid, If you want to accelerate an object, it's related to the force you exert: force equals mass times acceleration." I wanted to tell him that even Shakespeare in the 1600s knew how to insult people more subtly.

But1 can see why Greene would get frustrated. Usually when he gives talks to groups of clueless people like me, he has to tell them why this stuff matters—that cell-phone technology, personal computers and 35% of the gross national product are based on quantum mechanics. What he really wants is for people to iust be cu-

rious. Proof of the Higgs field is supposed to fill us with wonder about our bizarre, endlessly surprising world—the same way we are fascinated by poetry, music and everything Malcolm Gladwell says. We'rs supposed to ask not what the Higgs boson can do for us, butwhenever we see a science nerdwhat the Higgs boson is. Then we get to watch them try to talk in regular English instead of math and made-up words. And that is one of the truly fascinating phenomena of the universe.



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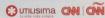


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Ultramarathoner Scott Jurek on 100-mile races, craving tempeh and why hallucinations are no big deal

I don't even want to drive 100 miles. Why would you run it?

A buddy on a whim decided to run a 50-miler and coerced me to as well. I started my ultrarunning career on a dare, really. We've forgotten how much fun running is.

Your best seller Eat & Run says that, to you, vomiting and hallucinations are as common as grass stains. How can this be fun?

Growing up in northern Minnesota, you learn how to have fun picking rocks, stacking wood, weeding the garden, doing chores. My dad said you don't have a choice. So you learn how to find the enjoyment in something tedious, something very difficult, physically.

Are we still talking about fun? At times, O.K., my legs feel like they've been beaten by baseball bats, which is just normal ultramarathon fatigue. In the Badwater ultramarathon [in Death Valley, California], I wished a sidewinder would bite me, You have to shut that off.

Running that far requires lots of discipline. Is that genetic or how you were brought up?

The way I was brought up. When it comes to ultramarathoners, there are all shapes and sizes. It's much more of a head game. It's the ability to be adaptable. That's something you learn. You don't have it in your genetic makeup. How much did the fact that your mother was confined to a chair by multiple sclerosis make you want to move?

make you want to move?
It was a huge reason. My mother's illness was horrible, and I didn't get a real childhood—

but it made me who I am. I'm celebrating the fact that I can power my own body. If you ask anybody who's finished a marathon, they'll tell you that. When they finish, they feel like they can do anything.

They don't feel like they want to go lie down?

That's definitely one of the first things I look forward to, lying down, by all means.

You completely changed the way you eat. Why?
When I could afford to go ou

When I could afford to go out and didn't have my parents telling me I couldn't eat fast food, I was eating it five times a week. I started to realize maybe this isn't the best way. I wanted change for the long term, for cheap health insurance more than anything.

You won't eat meat, dairy or eggs. What will you eat?

leat anything that comes from the ground: beans, legumes, soy products, fruits and vegetables and healthy fats. I never crave a steak, but if I wanted that protein feeling, tempeh is one of my favorite foods. I grew up hating running and vegetables, and now I run ultramarathons and I'm a vegan, so go figure.

So you believe in listening to your body except when every part of it says stop running? Well, it's all wrapped into one total experience of discomfort. Life is like running an ultramarathon. There are times when it's like, Why are we doing this? This is hard. But you come back stronger.

You once ran 165.7 miles in 24 hours. Do you consider people who run mere marathons to be wimps?

It's totally cool to run a marathon. I still appreciate somebody who takes six or seven hours to complete one. Sometimes running around the block is a lot for somebody. So I definitely don't look at a marathon as a drop in the bucket. —BELINDA LUSCOMBE



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